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SECOND EDITION.

TOM REED'S RULING.

Lively Racket Raised in the House by the Maine Man.

DEMOCRATS MADE FURIOUS.

With Frantic "Rebel Yells" They Denounce the Speaker as "Czar."

ARBITRARY BEYOND PRECEDENT.

Determined to Count Silent Members as Present at Roll-Call.

DISORDER AND STORMS OF PASSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed complained not long ago that the public took little interest in the proceedings of Congress. The newspapers, he said, gave more space to a base-ball row or a slugging controversy than to the National Legislature. The Speaker didn't explain that the doings of the Fifty-first Congress had so far been particularly dull, and one reason was that the sharpest-tongued member and the one who enjoyed a fight most had the dignity of the Speaker's chair to uphold instead of freelancing on the floor. From hints thrown out by Mr. Reed it was known that he didn't intend to let this prosaic dullness go on forever. He wants to incorporate some rather startling ideas in the new code of rules, and he has evidently concluded to experiment a little on the House before bringing the rules in. Certainly no such scene of wild excitement has been witnessed in the House of Representatives for many years as that which followed the unprecedented action of Speaker Reed this afternoon in counting a quorum present when the Democrats had refused to vote and the roll-call showed that less than a quorum had voted. The galleries were packed to suffocation in anticipation of a bitter partisan controversy over the contested West Virginia election case of Smith against Jackson, which the Democrats had unanimously resolved in their caucus should not be taken up for consideration until the House had adopted a code of rules. But the spectators had no inkling, as the leaders on both sides of the chamber had, that the Speaker had made up his mind to force a quorum to appear upon the journal of the House by ordering the Clerk to record as present a score of members who had sat in their seats and refused to vote. Before the House assembled a good many Republicans privately questioned both the policy and the right of such an extreme action, as the opinions of such Republican authorities as Speaker Blaine, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Hawley, and many others, including Mr. Reed himself, were of record against the assumption of such power by the Speaker. It was apparent while the roll was being called that there was a good deal of suppressed excitement on the Democratic side, as if they expected a coup on the part of the Speaker. They noticed that Mr. Reed was watching the roll-call carefully and keeping a record for his own information. Whenever a Democrat's name was called the Speaker looked to see whether the member was present, and if so checked his name. The husky-voiced Clerk slowly cried each name twice and often three times when directed by the Speaker in a low tone to "call him again." Meantime Breckinridge (Ky.), McMillin (Tenn.), Springer (Ill.), McCreary (Ky.), and other Democratic leaders moved about and carried on whispered conversations about what was coming. The result of the call showed a total of a few votes less than a quorum, including four Democrats who had inadvertently answered to their names. Cowles of North Carolina asked leave to withdraw his vote, but objection was made and the Speaker ruled him down. Cowles appealed but the Speaker ignored it. Rogers (Ark.) attempted to withdraw his vote, but failed. Covert (N. Y.) tricked the Speaker by asking that his name be called, so that he might change his vote, and when his name was called he sat down with the remark: "I'll vote later." The Speaker looked annoyed and the Democrats laughed. Then Cowles was allowed to withdraw his vote after a clumsy effort to play the same trick. Speaker Reed then arose and with clear voice and calm deliberation directed the Clerk to record as present the names of certain members of whose presence during the roll-call he had personal knowledge, although they did not vote. Almost all of the Republicans enthusiastically applauded this order, and, raising his voice a little, the Speaker began reading the selected names. Then the storm of passion broke into fury on the Democratic side. A dozen angry protests were fired at the Speaker, who calmly continued to read without noticing them further than to rap occasionally for order and to announce that he would hear them when he had finished. The impatient victims could not restrain themselves, and as each one launched his angry barb at the Speaker the chamber rung with that peculiarly stirring yell from the Democratic side which became so familiar during the four years' war.

FRANTIC DEMOCRATS.

The silver-voiced, mild-mannered Breckinridge of Kentucky was the center of a frantic group. Raising his voice so that it could be heard above the din he cried out: "I deny the power of the Speaker to do this, and I denounce it as revolutionary." Cheer after cheer, characterized by the Republicans as the "Rebel yell," went up from the Democratic side. Cries of "Czar! Czar!" were often repeated, but the Speaker remained as impassive as if an ordinary parliamentary colloquy were going on in front of him. The new members on the Democratic side were the most demonstrative. Some of them called out to their colleagues to leave the hall, but this bad advice was not taken. Ex-Speaker Carlisle labored under great excitement, but he kept an outward show of calmness and restrained some of his rash followers who were running up and down the aisle making all sorts of threats against the Speaker.

The names having been entered on the Journal, Speaker Reed stated the grounds for his action and quoted at length the similar action of Lieut.-Gov. Hill as the presiding officer of the Senate of New York as a precedent. Mr. Reed's nasal tones never sounded sharper. He provoked a laugh by his reference to Hill as "a genuine Democrat," and seemed to enjoy the discomfiture of the minority. A good many of the Democrats themselves laughed and the House was suddenly put in a good humor.

Mr. Reed said it had always been the practice in parliamentary bodies of this character, and especially in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Speaker to determine the question if there was or was not a quorum present by count. It was because that was a determination of actual fact, and the determining of that was intrusted to the presiding officer in almost all instances. So that when the question was raised whether there was a quorum or not, without a special arrangement for determining it, it would be determined by count by the presiding officer. Again, there was a provision in the Constitution which declared that the House might establish rules for compelling the attendance of members. If members could be present and refuse to exercise their functions, and yet not be counted as a quorum, that provision would seem to be entirely nugatory.

CRISP OPENS HIS BATTERIES.

The Republicans applauded the Speaker's citation, and the Democrats called for the reading of the protest of the Republican Senators against Hill's action. Before the applause over Mr. Reed's decision ceased Crisp of Georgia got the floor and took an an appeal. Judge Payson immediately moved to table the appeal, and the excitement broke out afresh at this attempt, backed by the Speaker, to gag the minority. Crisp declared this was unmanly and unjust, and appealed for fair play. Butterworth and Burrows came down the main aisle, and their powerful voices were heard above the din appealing to Payson to let the minority be heard. Payson yielded. The Speaker dropped his gavel with an air of disgust, and Crisp opened his batteries. He had evidently prepared himself thoroughly for this emergency and made the best of his opportunity.

Mr. Crisp said that the decision of the Speaker was overturning an uninterrupted practice of 100 years and was going directly in the face of the arguments of distinguished Republicans who had considered this very question. This was the first time in the history of the Government that the Speaker had decided that he could go behind the roll-call provided for by the Constitution. This was more than a mere question of rules. It was a constitutional right—the right to have the yeas and nays entered on the journal—and it necessarily followed that when the Constitution said that the yeas and nays should be so entered they could not be added to or taken from. To deny that proposition was to take from the Constitution the value it was intended to possess. He then quoted from Speaker Blaine's ruling on the Force bill to the effect that the Speaker had not the power to count a quorum, and declared that the decision just made by Speaker Reed would be the foundation of the greatest legislative frauds ever committed.

QUOTED SHAKSPEARE.

"We have lived," said Mr. Crisp, "through a great Civil War, when there was excitement almost unparalleled in the history of parliamentary action; yet, during all those years, no man on this floor, no party, has ever before thought it necessary to introduce a rule which would give the power of declaring the presence of members by the single voice of one person." [Applause on the Democratic side.] In common with every member on his side he demanded that there should be a public exhibition of the question, a public record of the vote, that there should be tellers, if demanded; that there should be yeas and nays, if demanded; and that the yeas and nays should determine how each member of the House voted. He quoted Shakspeare's line: Like a scurvy politician pretending to see the things he does not.

Such politicians, he said, might come here on either side, and, under the force of circumstances and the impetuous passions of members, declare that they saw either with or without glass eyes. [Applause.]

Mr. Crisp quoted from the remarks of Mr. Reed (the present Speaker) in the same debate, when he used these words:

The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the physical presence of a majority of the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House.

[Triumphant cheers and clapping of hands on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

"I appeal," Mr. Crisp exclaimed, "from Philip drunk to Philip sober." [Another outburst of applause.]

The Speaker, in his blandest manner and entirely free from any trace of excitement, said: "Will the House have the kindness to be in order?" [Laughter.]

REED BACKED BY CANNON.

Mr. Cannon declared that the presence of the members not voting but counted by the Chair constituted more than a quorum. As they disagreed they should consult the Constitution, for, after all, in the Constitution they had the mode of ascertaining what a quorum was. And if by the Constitution there was a quorum present today the country would sustain the House of Representatives in going on and legislating. The Constitution provided as follows:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and the majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business.

But the Constitution say a majority should be required to vote for a measure, a motion, or a resolution in order to pass it? Not at all. It merely said that a majority of each House should constitute a quorum to do business. Mr. Cannon laid down the proposition that by general parliamentary law and under the Constitution, when a quorum is present, and when that fact is ascertained, and when there is a majority voting in favor of a measure, that measure is adopted, whether it be motion, resolution, or law. He believed that good morals, good constitution, good law, good, sound, public, common sense and decency all demanded of the Speaker (when he announced the fact of the presence of over fifty members more than a quorum, and called their names) to declare the result of the vote as adopted by a majority of the House. He believed that, thereby, the Constitution was satisfied in form and substance, and that the people all over the country would justify that course.

MAY NOT BE SUSTAINED.

Mr. Carlisle quoted the section of the Constitution which provides for the keeping of a journal and for the entering upon it of the yeas and nays when demanded by one-fifth of the members present, and also that section which states that less than a quorum can adjourn from day to day and can compel the attendance of absent members. Now, the Constitution, continued Mr. Carlisle, did not say in express terms that in order to transact business a majority of the House should be present, but that a majority of the House should constitute a quorum "to do business," and then it proceeded to specify distinctly what those things were which a minority could do. He need not say to a body like this, consisting in large part of lawyers, that it was a well known and recognized rule of construction that where the Constitution or a statute enumerated certain things all others were excluded. When, therefore, the framers of the Constitution provided that a majority of the members-elect should constitute a quorum to do business they saw that if it stopped there less than a quorum could do nothing. Therefore they had provided that less than a quorum could do certain things. If the ruling made this morning was correct there was no necessity for any provision of the Constitution denning what less than a majority could do.

He denied absolutely the right of the presiding officer of the House to make the journal. Suppose the Speaker was right, then one man could pass a bill as well as 160. If the Speaker had a right to make a journal and to make a quorum and to have the Clerk of the House, under his direction, put upon the journal the fact that there was a quorum present, then there was no longer any use for the Representatives of the people in this House.

Carlisle continued the debate until the hour of adjournment and the fight will be resumed at noon tomorrow. It is not absolutely certain that the Speaker will be sustained, as some of the Republicans think his policy will be disastrous to the party.

Mr. McKinley took the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried without division.

POOR OLD NEW YORK.

Slapped in the Face Again by Her Own Legislators.

SCARED BY TOM PLATT.

The Senate, Ignoring the Assembly Bill, Passes Another.

GOV. HILL MAY VETO BOTH.

Neither One Is Constitutional or Likely to Meet with Favor.

LITTLE HOPE HELD BY THE GOTHAMITES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The World's Fair bill was passed in the Assembly just as received from the New York Fair Committee without amendment. The Senate amended the same committee's original bill first by adding twenty-two new names of prominent business and professional men all over the Empire State, the majority of whom were Platt Republicans picked out by Thomas C. himself and sent to Albany by Senator J. Sloan Fassett, the President pro tem of the Senate, a Platt lieutenant. This was done because Platt found on looking over the original list of 103 incorporators that the supposed Republican majority was made up of mugwump-Republicans like George Jones of the New York *Times* and men who were not sound on the tariff. The Republicans whom Platt could rely on out of the 103 Commissioners or incorporators numbered only forty-one. Hence the addition of the new men. This amendment was only attached after a hard fight, the Democrats opposing it with great bitterness and striving at every turn to substitute the unamended Assembly bill. In the end two of them united with one Republican in refusing to vote for the amended bill. Senator Saxton, of ballot reform fame, discovered that the wise framers of the bill had copied the old law, long since repealed, which recognized no right of a married woman to hold or transfer property apart from her husband, this, too, in face of the fact that several of the larger property-holders in the district marked out for seizure were married women. This manifest injustice was corrected by the Senator in another amendment.

After the adjournment, when the amended bill had been passed by a vote of 16 to 12, one of the most conservative Senators remarked in a private conversation that there was not a provision, constitutional or otherwise, which guaranteed any protection or gave any means of redress to propertyholders. All they could rely on was the character of the men appointed to carry out the provisions of the bill, and that alone stood between them and practical confiscation of their property.

The Senate bill as amended will go to the Assembly tomorrow. If considered by that body immediately it will have to be by unanimous consent. The opponents of the measure are endeavoring to secure enough Assemblymen to prevent the passage of the Senate bill as amended. The Senate having refused to pass the Assembly bill, it is thought the Assembly will retaliate. If this does ensue, then conference committees will have to be named from each branch to consider the disputed questions and report back. The reason for the Assembly hurrying the passage of the bill was to free itself of the responsibility of amending the bill.

It is conceded here tonight that the Legislature knows the bill is unconstitutional and intends to throw the entire responsibility on the Governor. This will place him between the Devil and the deep sea. He has intimated, however, that he will not sign the bill, no matter in what shape it comes to him, unless the unconstitutional provisions are eliminated. The Legislature and the supporters of the measure will not give in enough to allow such changing of the bill as this would necessitate.

NEW YORK NOT YET HAPPY.

Tom Platt Said to Have Engineered the Bill Through the Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—There is an uncertainty about the true character of the $10,000,000 World's Fair bill the Senate passed today by a vote of 25 to 3. When the Senate opened Mr. Erwin handed up the report of the World's Fair Committee. President Jones of the Senate read a telegram from the Real Estate Exchange and Auction-Room of New York urging the passage of the bill. Senator Stewart said he had given his word to have the bill passed with the least possible delay, and had done all in his power to that end, voting in the committee meeting against the one amendment proposed, that of adding twenty-two names. He asked to have the bill advanced to a third reading at once.

Mr. Cantor thought it would be better to substitute the Assembly bill and pass that, otherwise the amended bill would have to go back to the Assembly and would take a week to pass. Unless that course was taken, he said, the site of the World's Fair would not be the City of New York, and Washington, Chicago, and the whole country might as well know it.

Mr. Erwin favored the withdrawal of one of the bills. He thought that the bill could be obstructed if anybody should object, and that there was no need to substitute the Assembly bill. After some further discussion the motion was lost by a party vote of 17 to 11. When the bill came up for a third reading Senator Jacobs handed in a minority report of the committee by Messrs. Brown, Chase, and Jacobs disapproving any amendment to the bill. He wanted the bill recommitted and the amendment stricken out. Senator Cantor thereupon charged that the amendment proposed by the committee was the first step to hand over the great project to the Republican party. None of the drafters of the bill wanted any more incorporators. It had come to such a pass that nothing could be done in this State; no enterprise could be undertaken unless Mr. Platt could control it. The Rapid Transit bill had been sacrificed, and now the World's Fair bill was to be amended purely for his purposes. It was politics pure and simple. Considerable crossfiring ensued. Mr. Roesch of New York declared that the hearing yesterday was a farce, and that the committee had been interested only in the political aspect of the bill. He thought that the Republicans were making a mistake by attempting to surround the Fair with politics. Alluding to the delay the adjournment would cause he was reminded by Mr. Laughlin that the adjournment was moved by a Democratic Assemblyman from New York City.

Mr. Stewart thought when Mr. Roesch undertook to say what had been done in a committee a member of which he was not he must have been near the door, since he could not have been in the room. Mr. Ives moved to recommit the bill with instruction to strike out the name of Samuel Sloan. Mr. Coggeshall said that this motion, like others which had preceded it, had been put solely for the purpose of delay. The Democrats were looking one way and rowing another. If there was objection to Samuel Sloan there was also objection to the other Commissioners.

Mr. Ives did not see why the bill should be passed unless the amendent could be explained. He wanted to discuss each name in the amendment by itself. The motion to strike out the name was lost by a vote of 16 to 10. A similar motion to strike out the name of Hermann O. Armour met a similar fate. Mr. Fassett endeavored to have the bill read at a stated time. This caused more denunciations from the Democratic side as being a move to cut off the debate. There was more filibustering. By a party vote a motion by Mr. Sloan to make the sentence "public purposes for said exhibition" read "public exhibition" prevailed. Mr. Sloan said this would obviate the constitutional objection. The provision compelling married women to obtain from the Supreme Court the price of property taken for the Fair was stricken out and amended by a party vote. When the reading of the bill was concluded Senator Cantor said he wanted a bill which would bring the Fair to New York. He did not think this bill would attain the object.

Mr. Erwin apologized by saying that it had been thought proper to strengthen the character of a bill for a Fair of National character by adding well-known names. If passed in the Assembly tomorrow morning the bill would bring the Fair to New York. Mr. O'Connor declared the provisions of the bill were "an outrage on the individual rights of every citizen of the State of New York."

Mr. Fassett called the President's attention to the clock. It was the hour of adjournment and the vote was announced. The three Senators voting against the bill were O'Connor, Ives, and Brown.

GEN. GLOOM STALKED ABROAD.

Sadness Cast a Big Shadow in the Big Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—There were a great many people in New York today who were exceeding wroth with T. C. Platt. It was the general opinion that by his extraordinary interference he had done more to jeopardize New York's chances of getting the Fair than Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington together could do. But it appears that at the eleventh hour he must have changed his program somewhat. In an interview with him he stated that he had advised Senator Fassett to insist on the addition of some new incorporators who should reside outside the city. But of the twenty-two incorporators added by the Senate nearly all reside in the city. With the exception of A. B. Boardman all who were seen stated that they had no previous intimation that such distinction was to be thrust upon them. This would seem to indicate that their selection was the result of some sort of compromise. But it might be simply Platt's way of doing things. Mr. Platt himself was in a sulky humor today, and wouldn't talk. He thought that he had talked enough already; in fact, he seemed to think that he had talked a little too much. Chauncey M. Depew, too, preferred silence to speech. It is evident that he wishes to preserve harmony and doesn't desire to be driven into any controversy with Mr. Platt, at least not at present.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney thought the delay at Albany in putting through the World's Fair bill for Gov. Hill's signature had undoubtedly made it more difficult for New York's representatives at Washington to secure the site for New York.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller is one of the original incorporators named in the bill and a member of the Committee on Legislation. "I believe," he said, "that the bill with the Board of Exhibition Commissioners as originally constituted was as free from politics as any public measure could be. I do not believe that the board could be manipulated for political purposes."

To the question what he thought of the attempt to increase the number of incorporators Mr. Hewitt made the characteristic reply: "It makes no difference to me how many incorporators they name. If they should incorporate everybody in the City of New York I should not care. I presumed that Tammany would try to control the Fair if it had any chance, but I didn't see how it was to get that chance. However, it seems to me that the men whom it is proposed to add to the incorporators are all men of character, and I don't see why their inclusion should endanger the Fair."

LOSING THEIR ENTHUSIASM.

Tammany Congressmen Dislike the Present Complexion of Things.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The New-Yorkers in Washington were outtalking the St. Louis people tonight in making known their belief that no World's Fair would be held in '92 or any other year. The news from Albany showed that ex-Senator Platt was strong enough to have his wishes carried out. Mr. Flower and the Tammany members back of him, though keeping up a bold front, were not half so enthusiastic as when they thought the Board of Incorporators would have a majority of Democrats on it. Knowing the politics of 103 incorporators named in the original bill they had been quoting Chauncey Depew's solemn pledge that Tammany wasn't to be feared because of the Republican majority in the commission with a good deal of gusto. But when this majority was made good the Tammany Congressmen here were at once heard declaring that the House at Albany must make further changes, must drop the mugwumps and so on. All this was a confession that they looked on the $10,000,000 bill as a humbug, but if it should become a law and be upheld by the courts they didn't propose to let the commission be controlled outside of Tammany. But the sentiment in Congress is now well settled against New York because it has been made perfectly plain that the proposed legislation is not in good faith.

The political struggle in the House made it inadvisable for the Illinois members to bring up the World's Fair today, but they will take the first opportunity. Col. Davis tonight made known the news he had received from Chicago that the Executive Committee was ready to raise an additional $5,000,000. This will be a strong card when the subject again comes before the House.

CHICAGO WILL RAISE $10,000,000.

New York's Bluff for the Fair Called—Bonds to Be Issued.

While New York is endeavoring to bulldoze the State Legislature into giving her authority to tax the people for $10,000,000, Chicago has quietly determined to raise the amount in an entirely legitimate manner and in a way that New York dares not attempt. At a prolonged meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in addition to the $5,000,000 stock subscriptions $5,000,000 in bonds be issued, increasing the fund to $10,000,000.

The resolution was offered by Otto Young, who promised himself to take $100,000 of the bonds in addition to his subscription. The following telegram was sent to Washington:

Col. George R. Davis, Washington, D. C.—By action of the Executive Committee of the Chicago World's Exposition, it is proposed to increase the fund to $10,000,000 by the issuance of $5,000,000 in bonds. D. C. CREGIER, Chairman.

The summaries of the seventieth installment of subscriptions to the World's Fair fund are as follows: Retail grocers, additional, $8,300; employés retail grocers, additional, $770; total of seventieth installment, $9,070; previously reported, $3,987,360; total of seventy installments, $3,996,430.

Mississippi Prefers Chicago.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29.—Both Houses today had before them the question of the World's Fair, and adopted joint resolutions favoring holding the Fair west of the Alleghany Mountains. Effort was made in the Senate to obtain an expression favorable to St. Louis, but it failed. Chicago seems to be more generally favored by people of Mississippi.

LYING FOR PROFIT.

Real Estate Sharks Deceiving the Public About Dakota.

BOOMING THE RESERVATION.

Land Not Worth Selling When the Indians Have Had Their Pick.

A SOLDIER'S STATEMENT OF FACT.

False Reports Being Circulated in the East to Draw Custom.

WHAT THE HONEST CITIZENS DESIRE.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Land speculators in this part of the country began to blow a bubble months ago. They called it the opening of the Sioux Reservation. They blew it skillfully and it grew in girth and color till it fairly overwhelmed Eastern people. Occasionally some poor fellow drawn here by the hope of basking in the splendor of the bubble may have sent up a warning cry, but the pipe of a man freezing to death at a dollar a day in Pierre is feeble in the general clamor of admiration, and the work of blowing goes on. One of these fine days that bubble will burst, and when it does somebody will be hurt.

A TRIBUNE reporter came up here last week to stay until the President proclaimed the reservation open and then to go with the "army of boomers" into the "land of promise," as the correspondents of Eastern papers say when they write about the threatened excursion from Pierre. He had been led to believe that another Oklahoma was to be opened and that the summer scenes on the Kansas frontier had been transferred to this snow-bound State. He left the smiling farm land of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Eastern Minnesota just in time to get mixed in with a terrific blizzard which filled the cuts from Mankato Junction, Minn., to the Missouri River and blocked railroad travel for hours. Snowed in with him at Tracy were a lot of drummers and business-men, and they all had the same song to sing: No sales; no collection; cause, too much boom.

"Doesn't the reservation help your business?" he asked a clothing salesman who was hugging a coal stove.

The clothing salesman looked at him pityingly. "Help nothin'," he said. "Any man who goes to Pierre to enter the reservation and doesn't return inside twenty-four hours hasn't money enough to buy a suit of clothes."

This was discouraging, but after awhile when the wind had begun to ease off the reporter pushed on and reached Pierre about 2 o'clock in the morning. His first impressions were reassuring, for the principal hotel is a good house. It has a French cook, electric lights, and a clerk who wears a plug hat. The town of Pierre chipped in $20,000 to a Mr. Locke to build the hotel, and he is running it on the scale of the leading house of a town of 75,000.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.

In the morning the reassurance was lost in the first glance at the city of Pierre. The reporter had come up with every Eastern man's idea that the city of Pierre was a hustling frontier community of at least 8,000 souls, with fine stores and big buildings. He found a scattering settlement of certainly not more than 2,000—Huron people say 1,500—one or two good buildings, one fine store, and some hustling. He went down to the river bank to see the temporary huts and tents which imaginative newspaper correspondents have put up for thousands of imaginary boomers from the East. He discovered three or four frame shanties, scarred by a long struggle with north winds, and a calaboose whose felt walls and unbarred windows proclaim either remarkable good order or great license. This was also a bit discouraging and he returned to the town and sought out one of the newspaper men. The Pierre newspaper man was complacent.

"Of course we have to distort things a little," he said. "Tell you the truth, there are no boomers here waiting to go into the reservation, but we expect them after awhile. It helps Pierre to have Eastern people believe boomers are pouring in by every train and that's what we want to do—want to help Pierre. Going to have any fighting here? I guess not. Nothing to fight about."

Across the frozen river THE TRIBUNE man found a cluster of shanties huddled together, an Indian face here and there peering from a window, a squaw man loafing along on a pony, a group of United States infantry soldiers in the natural attitude of a United States soldier—leaning against a post with his hands in his pockets. A couple of shanties that looked new dotted the settlement. These were pointed out as the property of Fred Pettigrew, a brother of the Senator from South Dakota.

"You can bet," said the squaw man who furnished this information, "that the Senator will never let go till he has secured the opening of the reservation. His brother is allowed to stay over here, although they have driven off the other white men all along the river. He gets a telegram from the Senator every day, and when the reservation opens he will grab all the fat pieces."

The soldiers who were seen loafing around the Town of Fort Pierre were sent down from Fort Sully under command of the famous Lieut. Tassan. Lieut. Tassan is only a First Lieutenant now, but he was Brevet Brigadier-General during the war and he served in the French army as a Colonel of hussars. He is thoroughly familiar with the South Dakota situation and he likes an Indian better than a boomer.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW OF IT.

"Is there going to be any fighting?" he was asked.

"We don't expect any immediately. There may be a struggle over the mile strip which faces Pierre and might be valuable for a town site. It is claimed by three or four parties, including the Northwestern railroad. We will only preserve peace and carry out our instructions from Washington. I expect nothing serious even on the mile strip if the proclamation should issue this week or next. If there is a fight it will come when the settlers attempt to override the treaty and jump the choice bits of land which the Indians have picked out for themselves. The Sioux are fighters, and will kill if an attempt is made to wrong them. I don't think the President will open the reservation till spring, but I am not speaking from personal knowledge. If he should, and strangers should be brought here by the hope of getting a farm for nothing, many poor people will suffer, and some may perish."

TRUTH ABOUT THE LAND

Sensible citizens of Pierre take Lieut. Tassan's view of the situation, and many of them make free to criticise Senator Pettigrew's eminently disinterested exertions to have the reservation opened at once. It is a great country that stretches for leagues away from the Gumbo Hills—great in size, but greater in snow, and cold, and desolation. To strike it where it is fit for settlement one must go miles from Pierre to where his only neighbors are the jackrabbits. Suppose he does, and drags with him enough of the lumber purchased by Fred Pettigrew on the strength of his brother's favorable messages from Washing-

ing to build a shanty in the wilderness. Then suppose a blizzard comes along—a Dakota blizzard with a hair edge wind and a fog of snowflakes—and what becomes of the settler?

"If President Harrison were to open the reservation tomorrow and 10,000 men were to pour over those hills to the interior, 9,000 of them would freeze or starve to death," said a prominent citizen of Pierre.

This talk does not suit the real-estate sharks, whose offices are as thick in the town as sage brush on the river bottom. They are blowing their bubbles. They are selling town lots in Pierre that are ten or fifteen miles down the river and out of hallooing distance with mankind. They have offices in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and are reaping hard-earned money for land that will be worth what they sell it for—perhaps a hundred years hence. It pays them to send thrilling stories eastward of a wild scramble for the rich lands of the reservation, and they are reckless of the consequences to the dupes. It is true they are not abetted by the many good citizens of Pierre, who are making manly efforts to raise the town to its proper position as the Capital of a great State. But the good citizens do not talk loud enough, and the land sharks have their way. The good citizens protest against the opening. They say it will mean murder. But the land sharks, who want to sell their river bed town lots and grab the "mile strip," are working hard in Washington, and expect success.

There is another phase to the situation. If the lands are not opened till summer what can settlers expect? Under the terms of the treaty the Indians can pick out and own in severalty the best farming lands on the reservation, and the old Sioux who have hunted over this ground for years know every foot of it. The leavings fall to the settlers, and the leavings of Dakota farm lands are more picturesque than remunerative.

"I have a farm of three quarter-sections," said Dr. Ball, Superintendent of Health for South Dakota, "and I have not raised a good wheat crop on it in six years. It is considered good land, too, by the people around my way."

The greatest possibilities for Dakota, according to the views of clear-thinking Pierre people, lie in the direction of grazing. With enough trees to make the watercourses run water instead of dust cattle would thrive immensely in this climate.

Pierre itself is magnificently placed for a new city. Its water is delightfully pure, and its site is the most picturesque in South Dakota. Its best citizens are good, earnest men, who will build up the city and make it strong by legitimate means. It has a brace of well-written daily newspapers, some first-class hotels, and an electric light plant. Piles of good money are being spent to make it strong in honest ways. But at present it seems to be in the clutch of the speculators, and they are blowing their bubble: "The Opening of the Reservation."

BEN BUTLER HAS TROUBLE WITH A JEHU.

A Washington Cab Driver Seeks a Warrant for the Old Warrior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who spends a good deal of time in Washington, never rides on a street-car. If he has only three blocks to go he calls a vehicle of some sort. The jehus all know him as one of their best customers and are always anxious to get his patronage. Sometimes the doughty General disagrees with the owners of the vehicles.

Frank Shelton, a cabman, was at the police court this morning trying to obtain a warrant for Gen. Butler, charging him with defrauding him out of his hack hire. He said that the General employed him to drive to the City Hall, where he had to go to attend to his suit against Samuel Strong, now on hearing in the court in general term. He drove him there and Gen. Butler left the cab without paying the fare. He supposed by this that he was expected to wait, and he did so.

Four hours later Gen. Butler came out and called another cab. Shelton approached him and said that he had been employed and had not been paid; thereupon he was offered 75 cents, which he refused, claiming that he should be paid for the time he had waited. The General's only answer was to climb into the other cab and drive off. The driver did not get the warrant, as there is no law under which it could be issued.

"You should have kept him in the carriage," said the warrant clerk, "and carried him to the police station. After a man leaves a carriage there is no law under which the money can be collected."

"Then I sue," exclaimed the driver as he walked out to look for a lawyer.

AFTER THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

A Railroad Company Said to Have Offered $1,600,000 for the Property.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The appointment of a receiver for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal property in the District of Columbia has led to the State Senate passing a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to defend the State's interests in the suit now pending for the appointment of a receiver for the property in Maryland. The Democratic ring managers desire to retain their hold on the canal and continue it as a political machine or asylum for party workers. This will not be possible. The canal will either be sold or placed in the hands of a receiver. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which owns a majority of the 1878 bonds and has a lien on the property, is trying to prevent the sale to the Western Maryland railroad or any other company that will use the canal bed for a competing line from the West to Washington and Baltimore. It is understood a railroad company has offered $1,600,000 for the canal.

GROVER SELLS HIS BUFFALO PROPERTY.

The Ex-President No Longer a Taxpayer in the City That Gave Him His Start.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland has lost his sole interest in Buffalo, from whose Mayoralty he jumped to the Governorship of New York. He owned a valuable piece of property on Lexington avenue, which he bought some years ago for a nominal sum. It was 160 feet front and 210 feet deep, near Delaware avenue, one of the choicest locations in the city. Only recently was it placed on the market, and at once many offers were made for it. Today it was sold to Donald C. Sweet, a real-estate dealer, who made the purchase as a speculation. Deeds are passed, but no consideration is named. "The terms are private," said Mr. Sweet today, "and I do not care to make public the figures."

CONVICTED OF KEEPING FALSE BOOKS.

Horace R. Chase, an Indian School Superintendent, Found Guilty as Charged.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Horace R. Chase, the Superintendent of the Government Indian School at Genoa, Neb., was found guilty today in the United States Court of keeping false books and making false vouchers to the Government of provisions and other articles purchased for the use of the school, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,500 and costs of prosecution and stand committed until paid.

HAVE NOT YET LYNCHED DR. STRAUM.

The Sheriff Keeps His Prisoner Out of the Way of the Coldwater Crowd.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Coldwater people who were determined to lynch Dr. Straum, who killed Dudley Murphy at Coldwater the 20th inst., hunted all last night and today with no success. The Sheriff and his prisoner have not been heard from.

TO BUILD A TOWN.

Steel Cars to Be Manufactured in the New Suburb of Harvey.

IT WILL RIVAL PULLMAN.

Hundreds of Acres Already Acquired for the Works.

GROUND TO BE BROKEN AT ONCE.

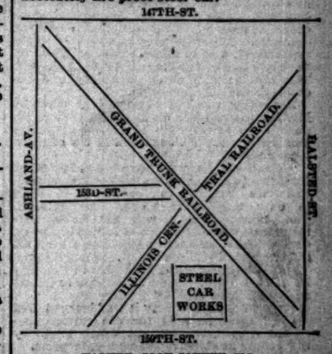
It Is Claimed That the Novel Coaches Will Revolutionize Travel.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECTOR'S PLANS.

The birth of another town, the purchase of half a million dollars' worth of acre property, the inception of a manufacturing enterprise that the projectors say will rival the Pullman Car Works, and the perfection of a practical idea that will revolutionize railroad travel as much as the Pullman sleeper did in its day—these are matters of more than ordinary interest.

"Harvey" is the name of the new township, which lies between Ashland avenue and Halsted street and One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets. It comprises 700 acres and derives its title from T. W. Harvey, the lumberman, who has lately become the owner, at an investment of about $500,000. The new enterprise that will transform this tract of land into a rival for the busy Town of Pullman, which lies about three miles away, is the manufacture of railroad cars of a novel character. Plans are already drawn up for works covering ten acres, immediately south of the intersection of the Grand Trunk and Illinois Central tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third street. Four hundred and fifty acres have been platted out for residence property and the remaining 250 acres will be utilized for manufactories. The Hopkins Manufacturing company has already a building covering five acres directly north of the site of the proposed car works.

The novel idea of car architecture is an absolutely fire-proof steel car.



HARVEY, COOK COUNTY, ILL.

The company is now organized with a capital stock of $1,500,000, and will stand in the same relation to the Town of Harvey as the Pullman Car Works to the town of that name. The new works, for which ground will be broken almost immediately, will be connected by side tracks with the Grand Trunk and Illinois Central systems. The plans, which have all been made, call for two workshops 1,450 and 1,500 feet by 115 feet wide. In the east section will be the foundry, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, and in the west section the car works proper. It is estimated that at least 500 men will be given employment at once, and as the demand for these cars becomes more general there will be room to enlarge the works. Residences for the employés will be constructed at the same time as the new works, the nature of the surrounding country being especially favorable to residence property. One Hundred and Fifty-third street will be converted into a boulevard, and the work of laying drains, etc., will be proceeded with at once. There is a natural fall of forty feet from the town site to the Calumet River, so that the projectors of the town have abundant faith in the sanitary future of their enterprise.

The industry that will furnish the new town with its interest as a manufacturing center, the building of steel cars, is worthy brief mention. These cars will not have any wood in their construction. All is metal or non-combustible material.

The steel used (Kalamein) is impervious to rust, susceptible to the highest polish, and not liable to expansion or contraction under the effect of varying temperature, being much more repellent to the absorption of external heat than wood. This car and the methods of its construction have been submitted to the criticism of acknowledged experts in car-building and have received their unqualified indorsement. The car now completed is a first-class post-office car built on plans approved by the Post-Office Department, is supplied with the latest improvements, and is in every respect a gem of beauty and utility. It has been constructed after detailed plans covered by letters patent.

PRAISE FOR THE STEEL CAR.

In regard to the car already in use on the Monon line for post-office purposes, Supt. James E. White of the railway mail service expressed himself in terms of the highest praise.

"It is the future car for both mail and passenger service, of that I feel confident," he said. "We have not had an accident during the ten months the car has been in operation, so I cannot tell from actual experience how it would fulfill the objects claimed for it. Of this much I am, however, fully satisfied, the car is superior in construction, durability, and safety to any railway coach in existence. I don't see how there could be any accident by fire at least, for there is absolutely nothing to burn."

General Superintendent W. R. Woodard of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road is equally emphatic in his praise of the new car.

A BIG CRACKER COMBINE.

KNOWN AS THE NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, WITH $5,000,000 CAPITAL.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Illinois—William H. Moore of Chicago to Take the Presidency—Other Diamond Match Company Magnates Interested—Church and State in Brazil Divorced—Arguments for Presbyterian Revision—Raised the American Flag.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The latest wrinkle in the line of trusts is the scheme now in progress of development under the guiding hand of a number of Diamond Match company magnates for the formation of a gigantic cracker and biscuit trust. Officially it will be known as the New York Biscuit company. It has already been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and has been capitalized at $5,000,000. The reasons for organizing a company in Illinois to do business in New York are said to be two—namely: A good part of the capital for the new venture comes from the West, and the State of Illinois has seldom shown any marked dislike for trust combinations. It might be added that the taxes on such a business in the West are much lighter than they are in New York.

William H. Moore, Vice-President of the Diamond Match Factory, is to be in New York for some weeks making all the necessary preparations to secure possession of the various baking companies. His office is in Chicago. According to the prospectus issued by the new company Moore is to add to his duties of Vice-President of the Diamond Match factory those of the Presidency of the Cracker Trust. George P. Johnson, manager of the Diamond Match company in New York City, will act as the Treasurer of the new concern. J. A. McCormick, teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago, is scheduled for the office of Secretary.

The scheme for obtaining the control of the cracker industries is the same as that by which the Diamond Match company absorbed every match manufacturing concern in this country. For a number of years there has been a sort of implied understanding between the big crackermakers in the East in regard to selling their goods at a uniform figure. The gentlemen have not always hung well together, and the result is that the competition has become sharp and not a few of the concerns at the present time are sailing close to the wind financially. Right here the match magnates came to the front. Mr. Moore called on E. J. Larrabee & Co., who have factories in Albany, N. Y.; Vandeveer & Holmes, whose building on Washington street is one of the largest occupied by any concern engaged in that line of business in the country; Brinckenhoff & Co., John D. Gilmour & Co., Auger Bros., Hatfield & Ducker, and Daniel Canty & Co. of Brooklyn, and W. H. Titus of Newark. Mr. Moore told all these gentlemen the cracker business offered a great field for investment if the owners of the various concerns would only do as the Diamond Match company had done. He pointed out that by forming a solid combination great economy could be effected by closing up all the small concerns, thus concentrating the business. At present each concern makes thirty different kinds of crackers. Under the new régime this would be changed, and an effort would be made to have one line of goods made in each bakery. This would simplify the machinery and reduce the cost of production.

These general observations made by Mr. Moore evidently hit the nail on the head, as will be seen by the interview a reporter had today with Mr. Johnston at his office on Duane street.

"Yes," said he, "we have bought up these factories (meaning those mentioned above), and we expect to be ready to start in on the new deal by Feb. 1. The new company will not have anything to do with the Diamond Match company, except that a number of stockholders in the latter concern will control it. The only concern that we have not been able to reach in New York has been that of Holmes & Coutts on Washington street."

From an outside party it was learned that $8,500,000 will be paid for the various concerns outright, the balance being taken by the sellers as stock in the new enterprise.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST REVISION.

Elder Woodbury's Plea for the Adoption of the Committee's Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—In the New York Presbytery debate in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth street there was a lively discussion today, and one of the speakers, Elder Woodbury, said that he would renounce Presbyterianism if it were meant that God created a man for the purpose of damning him.

The Rev. Jesse Forbes was the first to continue the debate. He did not see his way clear to vote for the latter part of the report —an overture for a new creed. He would like to have a creed that he could preach without mental reservation. He told of a mother sorrowing over her dead infant and how he wanted to bring her words of comfort founded on the word of God.

Dr. McIlvaine proved an effective speaker for revision. "I believe," he said, "that this Confession of Faith as it now stands does not honestly and fairly represent the faith of the Presbyterian. It may represent a part of the church, but not the whole church. It is thoroughly, radically, rigidly Calvinistic, while the Presbyterian Church today is mildly, gently, unobstrusively Calvinistic.

"The offer of salvation," continued Dr. McIlvaine, "is made in good faith to all men. There is not a single word in the Confession of Faith about God's love. There is not a word in that book about the heavenly 'Father.' It is an unjust and untrue representation of God, because it represents only one side of his character and not both."

Elder Collins spoke against the report. "This hoary-headed system of truth," said he, "cried out against revision. The old flag," he exclaimed, "what a difference between that and the torn and tattered handkerchief that will yet throw a shadow over the cross."

Elder Charles H. Woodbury of the Madison Square Church made a strong speech in favor of the report. Among other things, he said: "I do not believe that God creates some men for the purpose of damning them. I declare solemnly that until the meeting of the presbytery in November last I never knew or heard of a single person who was not disgusted with any chapter of the decrees. I will never worship a being who creates a man for the purpose of damning him. God is love. To say He has ever created any person to separate him from his love is to affirm an utter impossibility—something that cannot be."

The debate will continue tomorrow.

AFTER HALF A MILLION IN STOCK.

Restraining Order Granted in the Suit of the Mineral Range Against Ives et Al.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A bill in equity was filed today in the United States Circuit Court and a restraining order granted by Judge Lacombe in the suit of the Mineral Range railroad company against Henry S. Ives, George H. Stayner, and Thomas C. Doremus individually and as members of Henry S. Ives & Co. and William Nelson Cromwell, assignee. The complaint states that Jan. 1, 1887, Ives and Stayner, acting "as the majority of a so-called Executive Committee," caused the bonds of the Mineral Range railroad company to the amount of $450,000 to be issued as a mortgage and also to be converted to their own use bonds of the said issues to the amount of $300,000 which the railroad company has never received any money or property for. In August, 1887, the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co. made an assignment to William Nelson Cromwell. The 27th of this month in an action in the Supreme Court of this State, in Kings County, against H. S. Ives & Co. the plaintiff obtained a judgment of $450,984 against Ives, Stayner, and Doremus, and that this judgment has been returned unsatisfied. The complainant, therefore, asks that the assignment to Cromwell be declared null and void, and that he be restrained from making any disposition of the assets of the estate.

CHURCH AND STATE DIVORCED.

An Important Decree Issued in Brazil by Fonseca and His Assistants.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Brazilian Government has already divorced the Church and State in the new republic. News to this effect was brought today by the mail steamship Advance. The decree was issued by Gen. Da Fonseca and his Ministers under date of Jan. 7, and telegraphed to the Para papers, cutting the bonds which have hitherto connected the Church and the Government and making a limit to the subsidies of the former. The substance of the decree is as follows:

The federal authorities, as well as the confederated States, are prohibited from making laws, rules, or regulations, or administrative acts establishing any religion or stopping any body of men from coming together to worship according to their conscience. This liberty does not only protect individuals in individual acts, but also churches, associations, and institutions in which any religious acts may be performed. They also have the right to unite themselves and live collectively in accordance with their creed and discipline without interference from the public powers. The Federal Government continues to provide for the ecclesiastical revenue and support of the actual personnel of the Catholic Church and will subsidize for one year the professorships in seminaries, it being the option of each State to recognize in future ministers of this and other religions so far as it can be done without contravention to the preceding articles.

A decree has also been issued providing for the election of the Constitutional Assembly Sept. 15, 1890. The Assembly is to consist of only one House, the members of which are to be elected by ballot in all the States, and it is to meet at the national Capital two months after being chosen by the people.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

San Blas Indians Raise the American Flag —A Judge in a Cell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The latest news from Colombia is that the tribe of Indians occupying the San Blas reservation have raised the American flag, declared themselves American citizens, driven away a force of soldiers who were sent to protect the coast from the American traders, and in every way have shown their sympathy with the Americans whose vessels have been seized by the Colombian Government. This tribe consists of 30,000 persons, who are said to be intelligent. They command the coast line for about 140 miles, including all of the trading country. Mr. Larkin of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, who has been to Cartagena in the interests of Joseph Herron of this city, whose schooner Pearl was seized, has just returned to New York. He said to a reporter today: "I saw the Captain of the La Pops in Cartagena. He told me that he traded with a few men at several trading posts, and the Indians came after him, armed with bows and arrows, knives and spears. They told him that they were Americans and warned him to leave at once."

A Clever Swindler Come Up With.

Max F. Eller, a lawyer who for the last year has lived luxuriously on money obtained by fraud from one of his clients, was arrested today. Eller is 42 years of age and is married. When he was arrested he made an attempt to shoot himself, but was prevented by the detectives. Eller's scheme of forged mortgages was similar to that worked by Bedell, who is now in State prison for swindling the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate of $230,000, but his operations were on a smaller scale. He pretended to lend money belonging to Isaac Johnson on chattel mortgages. The mortgages he gave Johnson were bogus, and Eller pocketed the money. He secured about $9,000.

Joint Ticket and Tourist Agency.

The sub-committee of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee to whom was referred the question of the railroads starting a joint ticket and tourist agency in New York have made a report favorable to the plan. If carried out it will be a serious blow to the business of the ticket brokers. It is proposed to establish a bureau on Broadway. "Such a joint office," the report says, "will for the first time provide a practical test of the theory of differential fares as a means of diverting to or retaining by each line of the percentages agreed on. It will attract to the weak lines the attention from purchasers who have never patronized or been at all acquainted with their claims and advantages."

A Judge Occupies a Cell.

Justice Robert A. Van Wick of the New York City Court occupied a cell in the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station last night. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. The Judge attended the French ball, imbibed quite freely, and became abusive in his language to an officer. He was arrested and taken to the station. At the police station the Judge insisted on spreading his name and official position all over the register of arrests, and also declared his ability to clean out all the officers in the station. He was put in a cell like any other prisoner, but discharged this morning.

The New 3,000-Ton Cruiser.

The keel for the new 3,000-ton steel cruiser No. 7 was laid this morning in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The vessel, when completed, will resemble the Yorktown, one of the vessels of Admiral Walker's squadron. The new warship will be 300 feet long, with 43 feet beam, a draught of 18 feet, and a displacement of 3,000 tons. Its cost is limited to $1,100,000, exclusive of armament. The vessel is designed for a speed of nineteen knots an hour, and will be schooner rigged.

Here and There.

Thomas Howard, agent for Harland & Co., varnish manufacturers at Menton, England, was arrested tonight while on his way to Brooklyn on a Fulton street ferry-boat. He is charged with embezzling from $4,000 to $7,000.

President King of the Erie railroad today dubbed as nonsense the printed story that the company meant to issue a 4 per cent consolidated mortgage for $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 "to take up all its outstanding bonds at maturity and provide a good round sum for immediate use."

MASTER BUILDERS ON THE FENCE.

No Stand Taken on the Eight-Hour Question—Resolutions Upon Arbitration.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—The National builders' convention concluded its session today. The eight-hour question was opened for discussion.

The Boston delegation offered the following substitute in place of the substitute offered by the Executive Committee:

Recognizing the agitation for shorter hours of labor than those now prevailing the National Association of Builders declares that as a central body, representing so many different constituents, it is not competent or proper for it to define a certain number of hours for the building trades generally to adopt, but that it should be left to the local bodies to adjust the number of hours of labor as circumstances and conditions by which they are surrounded may dictate, but we do believe that this body should persistently urge upon all local bodies that the thorough establishment of the system of "payment by the hour" is the most necessary safeguard and they should earnestly labor to secure the establishment of the system.

After a heated discussion the question was called for and the Boston substitute was adopted by a vote of 111 to 4. Resolutions were adopted recognizing arbitration and further action was referred to the following Committee on Arbitration: J. Milton Blair, Cincinnati; George C. Prussing, Chicago; Anthony Ittner, St. Louis; Marc Eidlitz, New York; David Woelpper, Philadelphia.

A paper on manual training in the public schools, written by J. B. McCarthy, Vice-President of the Chicago exchange, who was unable to be present, was read by Mr. Purrington of that city. The next convention will be held at New York Feb. 11, 1891. John F. Tucker of that city was elected President.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: President, John J. Tucker, New York; First Vice-President, A. McAllister, Cleveland, O.; Second Vice-President, Anthony Ittner, St. Louis; Secretary, W. H. Sayward, Boston; Treasurer, George Tapper, Chicago.

This list of nominees was unanimously elected.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of a substitute for Mr. Sullivan's resolution discouraging sub-contracting. The substitute recommended that a standing committee of five be appointed on this subject, to report at the next convention, and it was unanimously adopted. The resolution for the organizing of local and State societies and a National society composed of employers and employés of all trades and callings was adopted.

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF IN HALIFAX.

Nova Scotia Importing Large Quantities of Meat from the West.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—In the Maritime Grange tonight during the discussion of the importation of Chicago fresh beef George H. Henry, one of the largest local victualers, said he had been greatly surprised at the enormous quantity of beef brought from Chicago this year and used by our lumbermen. Beef had recently been imported from Nebraska into Halifax at 6¾ cents per pound. Some of this beef was subsequently reshipped to Newfoundland and sold at a profit. Nova Scotia used to export a large number of cattle. Now she does not raise enough for local consumption. A. F. George of Sackville said he considered Chicago beef inferior to Nova Scotia beef. A few years ago the provinces shipped cattle to England. The production has decreased 50 per cent in eight years.

DESOLATE DAKOTA HOMES

HUNDREDS OF FARM-HOUSES NEAR REDFIELD LEFT TENANTLESS.

Their Owners Fortunately Had Money Enough to Get Out of the Country Before the Winter Set In—Many of Those Left Behind Suffer the Greatest Hardships—Food, Fuel, and Clothing Badly Needed—Mortgages on All Farmers' Personal Property.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The occupants of about two-thirds of the farmhouses in the western part of Spink County are in want. The other third of the houses are vacant. Everybody who could get away left in the fall, so the question of taking care of the poor is only 66 per cent as difficult as it might have been. Those who return in the spring may find a house to live in if it has not been torn down for fuel by the neighbors in the meantime. I drove out northwest of Redfield with a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, Mrs. Barrows. I don't know how many miles we drove, but we were out six hours and were able to stop at only five houses that were inhabited and a school-house. Houses are far apart and the horses had to break the roads more than half the time. The first time I saw a house stripped of its doors, windows, and weather-boarding, nothing but the skeleton standing, it startled me. "That is no uncommon sight," said my companion. "I began to scold some people for tearing down houses once, but they said, 'If you were away out on these prairies and the coal was out and you were in danger of freezing what would you do?' Well, I thought I'd do the same. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed this way. You see we have no fences except a few of wire to keep the stock in, no trees, no fuel of any kind but coal. In good years they burn hay by twisting it into billets. It's cheaper than coal, but now there is not even hay for the stock. We organized last fall and so far have got goods sent in by personal solicitation. It has only been generally known how things are here since Gov. Mellette went through to investigate. He says it is marvelous the amount of grit the settlers have. He went into houses where the people had nothing—no clothing, food, feed for the stock, money, or seed for next year's planting. Yet they are going to stay.

"You will have some idea of the difficulty of taking care of these people by the few we are able to reach in one day, yet they must be seen. The neediest will never apply, and think of the horror of learning that some one has frozen or starved to death. We have had nothing of the sort happen yet, but it might very easily. I heard of a destitute family twenty miles from here a few weeks ago and I loaded up some provisions and started. When I got there I found a young baby and no fire in the house. The mother had been quite sick, was still dangerously ill, and the husband was afraid to leave her. There were only two pounds of flour in the house. I think if there had been a vacant house near I would have torn it down myself then for fuel. They are all right now. That is an extreme case."

A DESOLATE ABODE.

We saw the most wretched hovel I ever was in today. It was a low shanty banked up with earth. The door was opened by a wild-looking man, with one half-frightened boy for appearance. "Where is your wife?" I asked. "Dead; died here." He waved his hand eloquently. "I live alone with him." On the other side of a rickety stove sat a crazy man talking some idiotic gibberish. Rags, dirt, the most foul and abject poverty. "He's my brother; I take care of him," said the first man. "We have always been poor and we came out here to get better off. Then my wife died and I sold part of the land to pay for her funeral. The horses went for interest on the place."

Here was a case where if the poor had not helped them they must have perished. A German neighbor had brought them coal and provisions. They had no money, not a cent, no horse or wagon, and, feeble and decrepit and miles from town, were unable to get help.

We passed a vacant schoolhouse that had been denuded of doors and window-frames. Large and well-built barns were stripped. The houses were isolated, and no outward sign told of their being inhabited. The smoke nuisance has been abated here. You have to get clear up to a house and peer through the windows to find if any one is inside. Then you will find the family huddled in one room about a superannuated stove. The women all had on the barest minimum of clothing. The children rarely wore shoes, their feet being protected by old rags tied on. One boy 4 years old had on a calico slip and a pair of stockings—nothing else. This in Dakota in the dead of winter.

EVERYTHING MORTGAGED.

"Why don't you sell some of your stock?" I asked at one place, where they had twenty head of cattle. "Can't, it's mortgaged." So it is not entirely the lack of a market, though stock seems miserably low. I found that everything on these farms was plastered with mortgages and the plasters draw nothing but interest. It began by the new settlers borrowing $300 to pay the $1.25 an acre for their homesteads. When interest was due it couldn't be paid, so the Shylocks levied on every pound of animal flesh to secure their claims.

"But surely you could have paid the few dollars interest in good years—$10 or $12 perhaps?" I said.

"Ten or twelve dollars? It's $25 or $50 for $200."

This is the shameful truth. There is literally no limit to the demands of usurers in South Dakota. Only here it is not usury. There is no legal rate and no forfeiture of claims. The farmers have been tied to death. They came here to this rich country happy, hopeful, and to try to develop the land. Then the droughts came and plunged them deep in debt. When they lose everything and leave the merchants in the town will be ruined. The mortgage protects the usurers, but the merchants who have scattered their capital by giving credit to thousands of farmers in this dreadful time have no recourse.

Hundreds of people were prevented from leaving last fall because they could not use their horses to take a wagon out of the State. Not infrequently wagons were stopped and horses unharnessed by the men who held mortgages on them. And this reminds me that a general movement to check speculators and money-loaners ought to come in for a little of the general sympathy remarked to me today: "They charge 2 per cent a month, but are glad if they can collect 2 per cent a year."

"It's not unusual for money-loaners to get 2 per cent a month," said the clerk in the hotel at Redfield to me today; "they're vampires, sucking the country dry. The settlers who come in are poor. They have to have money to buy horses to break the land, sometimes to buy seed or machinery, and they are all at the mercy of these money-lenders from the East. South Dakota needs some vigorous legislation."

THE FIRST SMELL OF COFFEE.

We broke through the crust of snow over hundreds of acres of rich prairie land to reach thin-walled, cheaply constructed, chilly farm-houses. Only one warm house were we in, and that was owned by a German family who were really in comfortable circumstances, though they had no corn or seed grain. The walls of their house were of brick two feet thick, and they slept under feather-beds. Here I smelled the first coffee I had found in four counties. The drought had visited them also, but they were living partly on money they brought with them and were not in debt.

The Ladies' Relief Society here has a room for receiving and distributing goods sent in. Some of the things they get are rather funny. Half-worn fine kid shoes, silk stockings carefully darned, gauze underwear, and tea-gowns with angel sleeves and Medicis collars are often sent in the same box with embroidered slippers and blazers for the men. They have all they need now in that line except a décolleté dress and an opera fan to complete the materials for a bonfire such as they made last week.

What are needed are heavy woolen dresses and underwear for women and children, blankets, and new shoes. Arrangements have been made with a Chicago shoe dealer for assorted shoes of the heaviest grade for an average of 50 cents a pair. Money sent to any of these nineteen counties to the Relief Committee or County Commissioners for this purpose will be judiciously used. The cry still goes up for corn for the stock.

NORA MARKS.

A PROTEST FROM HUGHES COUNTY.

The People of That Section Do Not Want to Be Considered Destitute.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The people of this section of the State are well off and there has been no application for relief in Hughes County this winter except five persons who have formerly been on the pauper list. Some attribute the stories of destitution to the Governor's acuon in going into two counties, Miner and Faulk, where some destitution actually exists, to provide means for the relief of people there. From this section, where the crops were lost through drought, have undoubtedly grown stories of starving all over the State. The Legislature is preparing to give crop statistics and other proof in the near future setting forth the fact that there can be no general destitution. Today a number of well-to-do farmers appeared before a special Senate committee appointed to look after this question and offered to furnish seed wheat to farmers in this secuon from bins filled from their this year's crop at prices lower than could be obtained from the elevator men. They also petitioned that the statements sent abroad as to the destitution among them be promptly refuted by the Legislature. They offered to furnish affidavits from 90 per cent of the people of Hughes, Sully, Hyde, and Potter Counties that they had plenty of food, clothing, and seed wheat to do them, and that they had not accepted and did not want any aid from Eastern contributors. Commissions headed by Gov. Mellette did not go East to beg for seed wheat for the destitute, but simply to buy it at the expense of the State, all reports in Eastern papers to the contrary notwithstanding. As soon as the special committee of the Legislature appointed for this purpose can formulate the resolutions, crop statistics, and other matter showing the true condition of the farmers the same will be given to the public.

Help for the Desolate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Just think of it! Corn a drug at 18 cents a bushel and men and horses starving in Dakota. Why not ask for subscriptions to pay for a train-load if it can be transported free, as you say the Northwestern road generously offers? I am a poor man and have a large family, but would gladly pay for fifty bushels corn at 18 cents if you will start a subscription. All that's needed is some one to lead. It's a disgrace that those hard-working people of the Northwest should suffer and lose their stock when supplies of all kinds are so plentiful and cheap. Last Thanksgiving, when you told of the needy families, I looked up a few of them and found others doing the same thing. So, you see it needs some one of influence to move in the matter. In what better business can a great newspaper be?

"CONNECTICUT."

SHOT DOWN BY A CHICAGO WOMAN.

Minnie McGrath Tries to Kill Edwin Firth of Troy, N. Y., Her Alleged Betrayer.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A woman about 35 years of age, who says her name is Minnie McGrath, arrived in Troy last Thursday from Chicago in search of Edwin Firth of this city. The woman claims Firth betrayed her while he was in Chicago some time ago and then deserted her. She sent Firth a decoy letter this afternoon to meet her, which he did. She begged him to right her wrongs, but he only laughed at her and told her he was a married man and she was foolish to follow him about the country. The woman pulled a large revolver from the pocket of her ulster, and, placing it close to Firth's head, fired. He fell to the ground and the woman deliberately walked away from him. That Firth was not instantly killed was due to the woman's poor aim. The bullet struck him under the left ear and passed along the skull and lodged in the right side of the back of his neck. Firth was taken to his home and there was an exciting scene when his wife and children learned the cause of his wounds. The woman was arrested. She claims to have been married to Henry Warnecke of Chicago, but got a divorce from him at Firth's request. She says Firth promised to marry her. She has three children. Firth admits being intimate with the woman in Chicago, but denies having promised to marry her. Firth is a wealthy inventor. It is believed he will recover.

The woman refuses to be interviewed. She will not tell where she lived in Chicago, neither will she state where her husband resides. She has retained J. J. Halligan to bring suit for $100,000 damages against Firth for breach of promise of marriage. It was learned tonight that the woman's name is Minnie Drapt, not McGrath, as she stated when arrested.

Firth said that he became acquainted with the woman at East Chicago, Ind. He said she lived at No. 112 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. Firth says he knew her as Warnecke and Drapt. She has a brother in-law named Legg, who keeps a barber-shop on Blue Island avenue. Firth says she has a brother who goes by the name of Warnecke, a saloonkeeper on the same avenue.

CANADA'S LOYALTY TO ENGLAND.

It Is Made the Subject of Discussion in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons today Mulock's loyalty motion came up. During the speeches there was no enthusiasm manifested, and the motion seemed to fall a little flat. Mr. Mulock, in supporting the motion, said that, although there might be political differences in Canada, there was a common bond of union, the principle of British connection, before which all political questions fade into insignificance. "This connection with the greatest empire in the world," he said, "is the touchstone of all thought in Canada; it has developed here a common feeling to which the sentiments of the whole House would be but a feeble echo." He was not making this motion on account of any circumstances occurred or occurring, but for the purpose of showing in their true light statements made which were injuring the good name of the Dominion. All observers of current events and readers of the public press knew what he meant. "In the American press that reaches so far and so wide we find it asserted that we are a people divided amongst ourselves, race against race, creed against creed, province against province, and dominion against empire. It has been published that annexation to the United States is only a matter of time, and that Canadians are only waiting until the agitation for political union with the republic across the line will assume shape. These statements are not correct."

The Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, said it was useless to say that there was no necessity for the motion except to counteract the statements which had been made as to our loyalty. He indorsed all that had been said, but it must not for one moment be forgotten that Canada could not be expected to forever remain a colony.

Tyrwhitt Drake, Peter Mitchell trusted, that the Government would let England's Ministers know that if Canada held her end up she expected those rights which belong to her.

Mr. Patterson of Essex said there was no truth in the newspaper statements that the people in his part of the country favored annexation. The opinion of a large number of them and the opinion of Mayor Sol White of Windsor was that if there were to be any constitutional changes political union would be the best.

Mulock's motion was carried by a unanimous vote of 161. Over fifty members were absent, although nearly all of them are in the city.

SOCIAL GAYETIES IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's Luncheon—Army and Navy Assembly—Other Events.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Leland Stanford gave a luncheon today, at which covers were laid for fourteen. The cloth was of fine white linen with a deep insertion and edge of old rose point lace over pink silk. The napkins were edged with the same lace. At either end of the table were large bags of pink brocade tied with a silk cord and tassel and holding long-stemmed roses. The centerpiece was an oblong stand of silver filled with maidenhair fern. Bouquets of La France roses tied with pink ribbons lay at each guest's place. The guests were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Menocal, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. R. P. Flower and her sister, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Pixley, Mrs. Sninola, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Gloss of California, Mrs. Condit Smith, and Miss Swan.

The leading event of the evening was the army and navy assembly given at the National Rifles Armory. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., is President and Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., Vice-President of the assembly. The guests were received by Mrs. A. B. Carey, niece of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Wilmerding, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

Among the other entertainments was a dinner party followed by a reception by Prof. and Mrs. Emmons, a reception by Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, and two dinner parties—one by the Venezuelan Minister and the other by Senator Gibson to the Pan-Americans.

Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison made the round of calls this afternoon accompanied by Miss Sanger and their guests, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Martindale of Indianapolis.

MR. HINCHEE IS REMOVED.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE JACKSONVILLE BLIND INSTITUTE.

Supervisor C. A. Hinchee's Resignation in Order and Accepted—Two Salutary Rules for the Future Guidance of Superintendent W. S. Phillips—Better Food for the Pupils Hereafter—How the Report Was Received at Jacksonville and at the Institute.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—President A. C. Wadsworth of Jacksonville, B. F. Funk of Bloomington, and N. W. Branson of Petersburg, comprising the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind located here, rendered their report this afternoon on the investigation of the management of the institution begun last Wednesday. The trustees have not only righted a wrong in the institute under their charge without a Governor's commission of inquiry, but they have set a notable example of humanity to the overseers of every public asylum in the State and country. Acting promptly on the charges in THE TRIBUNE they met last Wednesday and took all the available evidence they could gather. They had it reduced from stenographic to typewriter form and today reconvened and considered it at length.

Contrary to the unanimous opinion of the local papers, which have persistently asserted the treatment of inmates to be all that was proper, the trustees have accepted the resignation of C. A. Hinchee, the boys' supervisor, who was charged with methods of discipline which might have passed uncriticised in Jonathan Edwards' day, but which are now condemned by a sympathetic public sentiment. They have also adopted two rules for the future guidance of W. S. Phillips and his subordinates which are noteworthy contributions to the advancement of the human care of the afflicted.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Their report in full is as follows:

Mr. C. A. Hinchee, the boys' supervisor, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once. The same has been accepted and Mr. B. B. Grey, the former boys' supervisor, has been temporarily placed in charge until a new supervisor shall have been selected. On the question of pupils' correspondence a rule has been adopted permitting unrestricted correspondence between pupils and their parents and guardians, no examination of letters sent or received to be made. But correspondence between pupils and all others than parents or guardians shall be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent. Our reasons for this are that a letter has just been brought to our attention written by a girl pupil which states that pupils are dying every day from scarlet fever and that a panic exists among the pupils, the fact being that no deaths have occurred in this account and but four cases reported. There would also be a tendency to write love letters and enter into other correspondence which would prove demoralizing to the institution if unrestricted.

Upon the question of corporal punishment we have adopted a rule disfavoring it and that it shall be resorted to only when all other corrective methods or punishments fail, and then only by the Superintendent in person and in the presence of one or more witnesses. On the question of the food at the table, it appearing to the board that all well-founded complaints have been occasioned by reason of an insufficient number of cooks, the force not being fully adequate for the number of inmates and the shortcomings not having been occasioned by willfulness or neglect, the board has therefore directed the Superintendent to employ such additional cooks and other help in the kitchen as shall remedy the evil complained of. The Superintendent has been further directed to increase the variety of edibles at the pupils' tables and to give the closest possible scrutiny to the quality of the food, to the end that there shall be no just cause of complaint in this particular.

A. C. WADSWORTH,
B. F. FUNK,
N. W. BRANSON,
Board of Trustees.

NO COMMENT ON THE EVIDENCE.

It will be noticed that the trustees refrain from all comment on the evidence taken.

"Comment further than that implied in the action we have taken," said Mr. Branson at the conclusion of the report, "is unnecessary. Besides it would be more proper that we make any direct comment, if at all, to the Governor, and then let him give it to the public."

In regard to the petition of the senior class, preferring five requests, the trustees announced that they would give it thorough consideration at their earliest opportunity. Informally, however, they discussed several of the requests. They said it would be impracticable to grant the request of the boys to go down town out of study hours when they saw fit, without attendance. This had been tried several years ago, and several cases of drunkenness as well as the extensive acquisition of the tobacco habit had resulted. The Illinois Female College of this place, they said, found it necessary to restrict the freedom of its girls, who paid their tuition and all expenses, in respect to down-town walks, having found that parents themselves insisted on the attendance of the teacher when their girls went out. Such was the rule, they believe, in all good female academies. The blind, even of the stronger sex, could not well be granted greater liberty in view of the restriction that the absence of eyesight rendered them peculiarly weak in the presence of temptation. As to the boys' request to be allowed to see their sisters in the institute oftener, the trustees said this could be easily arranged, as there were at present only four boys in the school who had sisters there, and were at no time many.

They declined to say anything regarding the request for better medical attention beyond expressing their confidence in the ability of Dr. Hiram K. Jones, the visiting physician. They will probably, however, make arrangements for more frequent visits. The boys' objection to Dr. Jones' attendance is not merely based on what they regard as his infrequency. It has its humorous side. He never gives anything but pills.

Say the petitioners: "We want a doctor who will sometimes vary his doses by putting them in powdered and liquid form."

BETTER FOOD HEREAFTER.

The request for better cooking was covered in the report, but the most serious of the requests, that for improved accommodations for playing, remains to be considered. The trustees promised to give it appreciative attention and the boys will undoubtedly get not only all the ground for recreation but all the mechanical appliances for it they need.

The news of the report quickly spread through the building. Mr. Hinchee reiterated his innocence of any cruelty to the boys. As only three cases of decided mistreatment —the use of a lath in whipping Cavey Thompson, the blow with the hand on John Furch's bare head, and the use of a lath also on him—have been actually proved against him, considerable sympathy for his displacement was expressed by some of the teachers. As no malice had been shown they thought he ought to have been given a chance to try a new system of discipline. There were other teachers, however, who thought his admissions as to his belief in the application of corporal punishment necessitated his removal to give the gentle régime under the new rules a fair trial.

Supt. Phillips, while unable to conceal his regret at the reflection which may would see in the board's action on his own management, heard the report with acquiescence. He had never himself flogged pupils, nor had he ever personally opened their letters. Earlier in the day he had entered no objection to the fact that the evidence had been taken while he was absent through sickness, and therefore to some extent ex parte. As no prosecutor had been present, however, the trustees concluded that no injustice had been done.

Among the pupils there was evident joy over the report. While Supervisor Hinchee was liked by some he was feared by many more. The younger boys particularly look forward to a milder rule with delight. Apart from those directly censured, the only disappointed people are a small class of citizens who would rather see a wrong continue in their midst than have its existence made known to the world. But this number is small, and the open disavowal on the part of the trustees of any such local narrowness will doubtless cause all the indignation the investigation may have aroused to disappear.

"We feel that Jacksonville, so far from having been injured by the notoriety it has achieved, has set the world a commendable example of humanitarianism, and we thank THE TRIBUNE for the course it has taken," say the progressive citizens.

Chief Ross En Route for Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Robert B. Ross, ex-Chief of the Cherokee Nation, arrived in the city yesterday en route for Washington. Mr. Ross said the object of his visit was to collect $100,000 due the Cherokee Nation from the Cherokee Live-Stock Association, which rents what is known as the Cherokee strip at $300,000 per annum. The Government has offered $1.25 per acre for the land, while the live-stock association has offered $5 per acre, which gives a plain solution of why the Cherokees have refused to sell to the Government. Mr. Ross added that his people considered both offers inadequate.

AUDITING DR. O'REILLY'S ACCOUNTS.

A Full Statement of Receipts and Expenditures Promised by the Committee.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this morning the committee appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National Land League, met in the Russell House. A call of the roll of President Fitzgerald's appointees showed that William J. Gleason of Cleveland and John Hearn and Felix Carberry of Quebec were absent. A recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Although it had been published by authority of President Fitzgerald that representatives of the press and all others feeling interested could attend the sessions of the committee the newspaper men present were curtly told that their presence was not desired.

At 2 o'clock the board again convened, with Gleason and Carberry present, and also President Fitzgerald, Secretary Sutton, and Dr. O'Reilly. The sub-committee decided in favor of admitting newspaper-men, but it took until 4:30 o'clock for the board to agree to it. Until supper time President Cushing and Secretary McCahill were engaged in checking off the ledger and cash-books and the other members busied themselves in arranging letters and vouchers. The members of the committee tonight seem to be in harmonious working order, though it was evident during the day that there were dissensions as to the scope of the plan to be pursued. Mr. Cushing said that doubtless there were certain accounts and items of expenditures which it would not be wise to give to the public, for, as he said, and he was supported by others, it might embarrass the men at home. Could it be Parnell, he was asked, but he refused to state.

Tonight Mr. Cushing and President Fitzgerald said nothing would be held back, and that every dollar received and from whom, and every cent expended and for what purpose, would be shown and proclaimed. When the labors of the committee were ended and the figures tabulated their report would be published in pamphlet form and sent to all branches of the league.

This pamphlet report they promise will show the names of every branch or individual who has contributed anything since the Land League convention in Chicago in 1886 and the name of every one receiving a cent from the funds and the purpose for which it was given. Anything short of this would not be satisfactory to some members of the committee, so they declared, and certainly would not be to the generous coatributors of the money, many of whom stinted themselves in order to assist the movement for home rule.

The question has been frequently asked here why President Fitzgerald instead of calling an auditing committee did not call a National convention and let that body examine into the financial condition of the organization. Mr. Fitzgerald answers by saying that Mr. Parnell is to blame for this violation of the constitution of the league. He says he insisted last fall that Dr. Reilly should go to London and represent to Mr. Parnell the universal demand in this country for a convention. The latter said it would be impossible for him to send any member of the Irish parliamentary party to America, as they were all needed in the work of organizing the Tenant Defense League, and that the convention here should be still longer postponed.

All this is satisfactory to Mr. Fitzgerald, but he cannot explain why Parnell has wanted the convention postponed from year to year, or what influence has been working upon him to interfere in a manner which has only resulted in the death of the league in this country.

The sentiment here is that the report of the committee, no matter what it may be, will be neither satisfactory nor authoritative.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. STEVEN NOLAND.

The Kentucky Preacher Laid to Rest at Nicholasville—His Remarkable Claims.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Despite a steady downpour of rain all day a crowd of people was not deterred from attending the funeral of the Rev.

M'CORMICK.

...RMAN SELECTS A ...HIS VICTIM.

...Hands with a Cabby ...Fare He Bites the ...e Bone—To Be Ar... ...at Mayhem—Capt. ...der Bonds Pending ...on' Wounds.

...ged to have perpe... ...t on Robert Morris, ...e man had gone to ...ris' street, to collect a ...in to the place the ...was in the saloon at ... when he explained ...lderman said he was ...ought to be paid. ...n the Alderman said: ...think of you"; and, ... he carried it to his ...n realized what was ... teeth closed on his ...h and nail and crush...certainly.

...e screamed in agony, ...re the brute released ...of you," McCormick ...from Morris' hand. ...tinued. "How much ...ill from his pocket ... The latter, without ... from the place and ...astily to the Central ...e given above.

... No. 274, and stands ...cets. He was hired ... McDonald to go for ... McDonald told the ... place last night for ...

...s clean, straightfor... conviction with it. ...collect the fare Mc... to see me, and take ... saloon he took my ...ew what he intended ...mb in his mouth and ...There was no quarrel ...said a word. McCor... who intended doing ... manner was peaceful. ... It all happened ...ly knew what was ... bet I got out ...oon as he let go my ...ccept the $5 McCor... think I needed it ...

...offensive fellow, will ...on a charge of may...

...ested yesterday and ...assulting Robert Gib... Gibbons is still in ...Dr. Henrotin says it ...e can form a definite ...his recovery.

...laint before Justice ...cured a warrant for ...statable Michael Gib... about 2 o'clock and, ...turned to the justice... ...ed that the Captain ...ender himself. At 5 ...ned to the City-Hall ...peration Counsel Dar... ...immons accompanied ...

...at he was inclined to ...bail. He was re... however, by these cir... was simply assault... Henrotin sent a ... he did not believe ...These things consid... the bail at $5,000. ...ays' confinement, but ... allow more than a ...d ex-Ald. Reich thus ...tler was released.

...among the Germans... the attack on Capt. ... the culmination ... which that officer ... ever since he ... the Cronin case. ...cy, they say, was de... the intrigues of a ... Certain Aldermen ... important as ... changes were made. ...inal Court while the ... he was frequently ...

... of the Cronin case ... own money, owing ... authorities in refer... how the German...

...on he was in citizen's ...pany of two German... him on his pro... to take a drink or two ... point to the char... McCormick's drunken ...y recall the fact that ...at the Coroner's in... that McCormick ... Dr. Cronin. They ...l McCormick assault... of the North Division ... Meade—one Sunday ...street, knocking both ...sympathized with ...onin case. Gibbons ... the defense in the ...Cooney "the Fox" ...who have been so ...ir. Then again it ...tried once before ...ether while in Mc... bullies. They say ...all this. It is part ... of the sympathizers ...and the Clan-na-Gael ...body who had any... ...dy, and especially ...McCormick and Gib... Stock-Yards regions, ... a man to express ...he Cronin murderers. ...tried in the Police ...pected. A certificate ...resented to Justice ...tain had been so in... for several days. The ...5 in bonds of $200, C. ...ley.

...mong Aldermen yes... presented at the ...ll expelling Ald. Mc... disorderly conduct, ... vote to adopt such ...

MASONIC LODGE.

...alled—Aid for the ...nd Rapids.

...—[Special.]—At to... ...an Grand Masonic ... proposed Masonic ...ed the Grand Lodge ...id in erecting the ...llars was voted to ...e adjourned tonight ...allation of the fol... orthy Master, John ...y Grand Master, ...rand Senior War... d, Detroit; Grand ...E. Dowling, Mon... H. Shaw, Monroe; ... P. Innes, Grand ... Lecturer, Arthur ...and Chaplain, the ... Detroit; Grand ...Thomas Edwards... ...n, William S. Lin... ...rshal, George W. ...d Tyler, Alex Mc... and Lodge will hold ... Grand Rapids.

...—[Special.]—The ...tion is being well ...ers of the order ... the exemplification ...e Masons who ar... ...ful Commander J. ...L., and Herbert S. ...rning there was a ...rnoon and evening ...emptified. Tomor... the third degree. ...d Examiner M. D. ...and his aids, A. B. ...Herbert S. Hurd of ...

...KONON WRECK.

...road Company Is ...per's Work.

...29.—[Special.]—... County, within the ...et railroad wreck ...n endeavoring to ... the cause of the ...pt one or two ...gers have been ...and sent to their ...ficulty in getting ...nt is made, too, ...is trying to hinder ... any rate little ...e thus far. The ...not hesitate to ex... railroad company ...ck, and his utter... ...e had some influ... ...ounty Coroner. If ...rsons brought to ...he Coroner here ...e to go into the ...and he promises to ...ilroad represents ...not true that of... ...nder the investiga... the accusations ...justifiable.

HAVE THEY BEEN BRIBED?

CHARGES MADE BY A GRAND JUROR AGAINST HIS FELLOW MEMBERS.

He Says Thirteen of Them Are Under the Influence of the Gamblers and That No Indictment Will Be Returned Unless It Is Against Bankins—Commissioner Purdy in Favor of an Experiment in Public Bath-Houses—Street-Car Men Uneasy.

A member of the present grand jury is authority for the assertion that members of that body have been bribed by the gamblers. He even goes so far as to say that thirteen of them have been so far influenced that there will be few or no indictments returned against the gamblers, with the exception, perhaps, of George Hankins.

In spite of the fact that the word has been passed from gambling-house to gambling-house on South Clark street that this grand jury was "all right" that body occupied an hour and a half yesterday examining witnesses called to stare off the evil day for the fraternity or the grand jury when indictments or a finding of "no true bill" would put an end to the present uncertainty.

The witnesses called yesterday were few in number, but their evidence was even more conspicuously small. No new points were brought forward, and the only advantage gained was another day's respite. The proprietors of a "colored" den on State street, Scott & Johnson, were mentioned by C. F. Bryant of the Consumers' Gas company as having paid the gas bills for No. 464 State street. Edward McCarthy and John C. Mayer each had a story of gambling transactions at Hankins' and other places, but between them they shed no new light on the subject. Otto Barnett, a lawyer, also told about having played at these places and explained that most curious of pantomimic displays, "a raid by Cregier's police on a gambling-house." Before the blue coats put in an appearance Harry Romayne, the cashier for Hankins, ordered all the inmates to cash up their checks and pass out by the back stairway. When the patrol wagon drove up to the door with a great clatter the vigilant officials leaped from the vehicle and rushed up the front stairway with a great show of bravery. The stout oaken door at the head of the stairway refused to obey the "open sesame" of the McDonald-Cregier-Hankins policemen. Dealers and dupes stood on the sidewalk and at the foot of the stairs grinning at the discomfited police. Five minutes later the wagon drove away and the game was resumed.

If every man or boy who has a similar story to tell comes to tell it the grand jury will be in session until Hankins dies of old age and South Clark street is reformed on the plan of Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

But Hankins declares "this grand jury is all right," and his intimates say he never talks "off the book."

PUBLIC BATH-HOUSES IN THE PARKS.

Commissioner Purdy to Recommend an Appropriation of $30,000 to Begin With.

Public bath-houses in the parks, which have been advocated for a year or more by the labor leaders, have found in Commissioner Purdy a convert, and Mr. Purdy has decided to make a recommendation for the expenditure of a sum something like $30,000 for the proposed baths, having examined the system in use in different big cities throughout the world, and believing that they are a necessity in Chicago.

"At first it must naturally be in the nature of an experiment," he said yesterday, "and for that reason it would not be wise to spend too much money on them until the experiment has been tested and their actual necessity ascertained."

IS YERKES PREPARING FOR A STRIKE?

Gripmen Being Broken In on All His Lines for the West Side Cable.

Before the West-Siders will be able to get the benefit of the new cable road they are likely to again pass through the ordeal of a great street-car strike if present indications are not misconstrued. The West Side conductors and drivers have not yet considered the matter. They do not yet anticipate any trouble. "Of course, Mr. Yerkes is unfriendly to the union," said one of them. "But the men have seen no indications that he is preparing for a fight."

This confidence is not shared by those who have studied Mr. Yerkes' methods of dealing with his employés. "Mr. Yerkes is the worst enemy of organized labor that ever came to Chicago," said one of the best informed labor men yesterday. "He broke up the union in Philadelphia, he smashed the union on the North Side, and he is bound to destroy the West Side organization. He is now preparing for the fight, although the West Side men don't know it. He is breaking in new men on the North Side who will work at $1.80 a day. Recently he took a number of men to Pittsburg. There was a strike on his traction lines there. He discharged sixty men because they were Knights of Labor and did not take one of them back. He is now breaking in men everywhere—on the North Side, in Pittsburg, and in Philadelphia—so as to have them ready when the time comes.

"The North Side men are terrorized. The report that they have organized secretly in spite of Mr. Yerkes is not true. An effort was made to organize them some months ago. Fifteen of them met at a private house. Mr. Yerkes had a man there, and within a short time all these men were discharged. As to one of them Mr. Yerkes admitted that this attempt at organization was the cause of his discharge.

"The fight will begin when the West Side cable is started. The cheap men who have been trained on the North Side, in Pittsburg, and Philadelphia will be put on the grips and the old drivers will either be discharged or compelled to accept a reduction in pay. That will involve a reduction all along the line for the men on the West Side cars as well as the cable cars. Then the trouble will come."

THE IDLEWILDS BEAT THE LA SALLES.

In Indoor Base-Ball the Evanston Club Secures a Victory.

The Idlewild and La Salle teams played another of the series of indoor base-ball games at the La Salle Club last evening. About 800 people from Evanston, the home of the Idlewilds, were present and shouted themselves hoarse over the success of their favorites. The Evanston enthusiasts were distinguished by bows of red and blue ribbons, the colors of the players from the university village.

The work on both sides was exceedingly clever at times and equally miserable at other times, but the all-around playing of the Idlewilds was superior to that of the La Salles. The catching of Kedzie of the Idlewilds was something of a feature. The scoring commenced in the third inning, when the Evanston boys made two runs. The La Salles made four runs in the next inning. The Idlewilds tied the score in the same inning on a couple of nice hits and as many errors by Hilderbrand. The only other runs were made by the Idlewilds in the fifth and won for them the game. Manager Kirkham was not discouraged by the La Salles' defeat, and said his team will yet win the pennant. The teams batted as follows:

La Salles — Hilderbrand, shortstop; Dean, third base; Eagle, first base; Buckley, center field; W. Powell, right field; F. Kirkham, second base; Stevens, left field; G. Powell, catcher; Mitchell, pitcher.

Idlewilds—Chapin, shortstop; Williams, right field; Balding, first base; Engle, center field; McDowell, pitcher; Kedzie, catcher; I. McDowell, third base; O'Brannon, left field; Olmstead, second base.

The score by innings was:

Idlewilds	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	—7
La Salles	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

ARRESTED FOR FAST DRIVING.

Mr. Isaacs Asks Some Pointed Questions About Legal Costs and Commissions.

Alexander W. Isaacs of No. 139 Madison street was arrested on Michigan avenue Tuesday for fast driving, and several things about the case have greatly excited his curiosity.

"It was near Forty-first street," he said, "when my horse shied, and I gave him the whip three times to break him of the habit. He had not gone a hundred yards before I had pulled him down to a five-mile gait. Just then Park Policeman James Lennon arrested me for fast driving, claiming I was going faster than eight miles an hour. I protested, but in vain, and the officer dragged me before Justice John M. Moore at No. 3908 State street. The Justice took the officer's story and fined me $5. I found I had only $4, and the Justice said that would do, I could pay the rest in the morning. He told me that I owed $4.50 more as the costs were $9.50. I then refused to pay anything, saying I would appeal the case. The Justice and the policeman replied at the same time that I could not go out to get bondsmen, but must go straight to jail. I replied that it was a funny justice court which would trust me for part of my fine but would not give me fifteen minutes to find bondsmen. I told him the officer knew me well, as we had had a business difficulty. I noticed the Justice and policeman nod their heads, and then the former said they would remit the fine and just tax me the costs. I told him it was bad justice, but as I had a sick child at home I would pay it rather than be delayed any longer. I have the Justice's receipts. I would like to know if $3.50 are the legal costs and if there is a commission paid park policemen for bringing such cases before Justices?"

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Deimel Bros. Failure.

Martin Emmerich, Leo Austrian, and others gave testimony in the Deimel investigation before Master Boyesen yesterday. Some of the counsel in the case informed Judge Collins that they had heard that there was a conspiracy to do them bodily injury and asked for leave to exclude from the Master's room all persons having no apparent business there. Judge Collins directed the Sheriff to detail a man. Matty Gilday was the deputy selected, but when he and Mr. Matson reached Mr. Boyesen's office things were as quiet as a summer sea. Things went off without rhetion.

An opinion by the Appellate Court yesterday in the case of Deimel Bros.' appeal from a decree of the Superior Court in favor of Willard S. Brown and others decides that when a prima facie debt has been proven the burden of proof falls upon the alleged debtor who claims to have paid the claim. In February, 1884, the Deimels bought $14,700 worth of plushes from Jacob Biersdorf, then insolvent. Willard S. Brown and other judgment creditors filed a bill in chancery to collect the amount, and the Deimels said they had paid it by exchanging for the plush a large quantity of lumber. They were ordered to produce their books to prove this, but it was found that the ledger had been so mutilated that it was impossible to gain any clear idea from it. Decrees were entered for the plaintiff, and the Appellate Court affirms them, saying that the undenied mutilation of the books of original entry is a circumstance so suspicious in itself that any credit which might otherwise be attached to the ledger is destroyed.

The Kensington Fire.

The fire at Kensington yesterday morning caused a loss of $25,000, with insurance of $10,000. There were five buildings burned, most of them lying on One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The losses are as follows: J. Wolff, two buildings used as a saloon on One Hundred and Fifteenth street, $5,000, insurance $2,000; J. Meyer, furniture, $8,000, insurance $1,000; C. Bark, saloon stock, $1,000, no insurance; A. S. Barkowsky, three buildings, $8,000, insurance $5,000; H. Barkowsky, saloon stock, $6,000, insurance $2,000; H. Enger, Front street, stock of shoes, $500, no insurance; J. Seeberg, candy store, Front street, $300, no insurance; Chinese laundry, Front street, $200, no insurance; Fred Holcomb, furniture, One Hundred and Fifteenth street, $100, insured.

The Survivor Gets $10,200.

Letters of administration to collect were granted by Judge Kohlsaat to Edward De Lorenzo in the estates of two of the victims of the Northwestern railway accident at Rosehill—Frederick Payne and his wife, Rose Payne. A guardian was appointed for their daughter, Grace Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Payne had only $200 worth of property between them, but the railroad company paid $5,000 for each death. Payne was instantly killed, while his wife was breathing when picked up; the estate therefore goes to the little girl, who escaped death so miraculously. She is Mrs. Payne's daughter by a former marriage.

Albert P. Smith's Estate.

Albert P. Smith, manager of the Chicago Clearing-House, left an estate worth $130,000, of which $100,000 is in real estate, including the handsome residence on Drexel boulevard, near Forty-fourth street, just completed. His will leaves $5,000 to his sister, Mary Alice Smith, and the rest of his estate to his widow, Clara R. Smith. The widow and Orson Smith, his brother, are executrix and executor.

Items.

About forty ladies connected with the People's Church met at the Tremont House yesterday to discuss the Sunday-school work of the church. Lunch was served.

Judge Moran will lecture tonight at the Madison Street Theater on "What Do We Owe to the Puritans?" under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association.

General Manager Sherman of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit company yesterday appointed James Ashby General Superintendent and D. G. Gray Assistant Superintendent of the company.

The Boston Ground Rent Trust company has leased to Noble B. Judah for ninety-nine years the property on Michigan avenue 160 feet south of Monroe street, east front, 40x177 feet, at a rental of $4,000 per annum.

Gen. Chetlain and other members of the local camp of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the annual banquet. A subcommittee was appointed to take charge of the matter.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 39° above zero; 9 a. m., 40°; 10 a. m., 43°; 11 a. m., 44°; 12 m., 45°; 1 p. m., 46°; 3 p. m., 49°; 6 p. m., 48°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.56.

A meeting was called at the Grand Pacific last night by William E. Mashall for the purpose of forming an organization among the survivors of the Army of the Frontier now living in Chicago. There was a small attendance and the project was given up for the present.

In the Keefe divorce case before Judge Collins servants in the Keefe household testified to Mrs. Keefe's alleged improper relations with various men. Servants at disreputable houses told of seeing her on divers occasions. Once Mrs. Keefe and her sister, May Krosbick, received two men at the Keefe residence, who remained until morning, a servant said.

In the Waldron case the cross-examination of Edwin H. Waldron was continued. For three years he had been urging his wife to obtain a divorce. Philip Lennebecker, who had lived in Mrs. Alexander's house since 1861, had never seen any impropriety between Mr. Waldron and Mrs. Alexander. The defendant will go on the stand today.

Henry Reholdt, an architect at Washington and Willis streets, Irving Park, committed suicide Tuesday night by shooting himself. He had been ill for a long time. He went to bed about 10 o'clock, and afterwards arose several times and walked about, groaning with pain. Near midnight he went into the kitchen, closed the door, and shot himself. He left a letter showing that he had contemplated suicide for some time.

Representatives of the electric railway interests met at the Grand Pacific yesterday to make preparations for their annual convention to be held at Ft. Wayne, place yet to be selected. The committee on programme will communicate with the Superintendents of the various electric railways and collect information to present to the convention on the comparative expense of horse power and electricity in street railways and the comparative depreciation of stock on horse and electric railways.

The crossing case between the Chicago, Madison & Northern (the new Illinois Central branch) and the Belt Line occupied the sessions of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The claims of the Illinois Central were presented by B. F. Ayer and E. H. Gary, while the Belt Line's opposition to the crossing was voiced by C. M. Osborne. The Commissioners will decide the points in a few days. The disputed crossing is on the Belt Line's cut-off from Western avenue between the Burlington tracks and the canal.

Officer J. C. Maddick of the Twelfth Street Station caused great commotion in Judge Clifford's branch of the Criminal Court by the accidental discharge of a revolver. No one was injured. The revolver was one taken from Frank Schaefer, who shot at the officer about a month ago in an encounter. Maddick was not present when Schaefer's case was called and the prisoner was discharged. Shortly afterwards he came in, and pulling the revolver, half-cocked, from his pocket to show it, he pulled the trigger and it exploded.

Col. August W. Ray, President of the San Gabrielle Valley Bank, in Southern California, was on 'Change in this city yesterday. He was for many years a resident of Chicago, and says he will have to come back. Pasadena County is a lovely place in which to retire with the idea of passing one's life in comfort. It has everything the heart could wish. But it is no place for a man who wants to be active, and the Colonel talked as if he does not yet feel ready to subside to the dead monotony of a vegetable kind of existence.

Not Parties to Any Such Conference.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Milwaukee special printed yesterday relative to a recent secret conference of the State officers of Wisconsin, in which it was agreed that all should seek a renomination this fall, caused wide comment here and great indignation in some quarters. The declaration is emphatically and vigorously made by some of the officials themselves that the report is untrue—at least as relates to them. State Treasurer Harshaw says emphatically no such secret conference was held to his knowledge, and, further, that he is not nor could he be induced to become a party to any such agreement as is said to exist. As he is serving his second term he must be one of the officials meant, and this emphatic denial on his part must be accepted as defining his position and places him before the people of Wisconsin in his proper attitude. The same is also true in every particular of Insurance Commissioner Philip Cheek.

Col. Harshaw says positively he has not been, is not now, and will not be a candidate for a third term as Treasurer. The preferment he has received from the Republican voters of Wisconsin he values highly, recognizing at its full value the spirit that prompted it, but he feels there are many men in the State fully as deserving as he and certainly equally as well qualified to perform the duties of the office, and he is determined to retire at the end of his present term. These are essentially his own words, spoken with an earnestness that carried conviction of their truth. The Treasurer declared there was also another of the State officers not a party to the alleged compact, but as I have not the assurance from his own lips I refrain from giving his name. Treasurer Harshaw could not have been present at a conference of a recent date as he returned to the Capital Monday from a somewhat extended absence. This adds strength to his declaration if confirmation were needed.

A. V. YOUNG.

The Surplus Bugaboo.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* What has become of the awful surplus? The answer is at hand. It has been used in the purchase of the outstanding bonds of the United States, thereby making a positive saving in interest and reducing the National debt. Mr. Cleveland's Secretaries of the Treasury might have done just the same thing, but if they had there would have been no ammunition for the campaign of 1888.

STUDEBAKER RECEPTION.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING AT THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL.

The Dining-Room Transformed into a Superb Ball-Room, Where the Guests Dance Amid Banks of Flowers—Columbus Club Members Assemble at Kinsley's and Meet Their Friends in Social Enjoyment—Other Events in Society.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Studebaker gave the first reception in the Auditorium Hotel. It was a magnificent reception in a magnificent place. The rooms needed had been hastily furnished, but were nearly in the condition in which they will be found when the hotel finally opens, and they were certainly beautiful.

About eight rooms, one opening into another, had been furnished and were used as cloak-rooms. They were on the parlor floor and the guests were taken there by elevators. Emerging from them one came upon the reception-room, where Mrs. Studebaker, assisted by Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. George Crook, Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mrs. Warren Leland, and Mrs. D. K. Hill, was receiving. It was handsomely decorated with flowers. A mantel on the east side of the room was banked up with Kyserkrohn tulips, and another on the south side with yellow tulips, while the fireplaces were filled with palms. In the center of the room was a table bearing a huge basket of jonquils.

As the ladies received the guests strains of music from the mandolin orchestra were heard. The grand parlor presented a magnificent spectacle as the couples promenaded about. The grand parlor is bigger than the average ball-room, and was brilliantly lighted by electric lights.

But the tenth floor presented the most brilliant appearance. The ball-room, if such a term be allowable in connection with a reception, was a wonderful sight. It was reserved for those who desired to dance, although there was no dancing program. The music, however, tempted many, especially in the latter part of the evening. The great horseshoes of electric lights glistened down on a scene that could be hardly rivaled for beauty. Beautiful in itself, the decorations were just sufficient to bring out the beauties of the ball-room. They couldn't have been better arranged. They set off the room and they set off the costumes. And the young people danced.

At either end of the main hall was a smaller hall. One was used as a promenade hall and was decorated with baskets of roses. There were settees and tête-à-tête chairs, and they were popular between the dances.

GUESTS FROM OUT OF TOWN.

The hall at the other end was devoted to the buffet. The table was most handsomely arranged. Along the front of it was constructed in silver forks, knives, and spoons the word "Auditorium." The arrangement was perfect. A spoon here, a knife there, and a fork somewhere else, just where the curve of each would come in to the best advantage in forming the letters. Back of the letters were the decorations of the florist and the caterer. There were five baskets of roses—one of Jacqueminots, one of Marechal Niels, one of La France, one of Catherine Mermots, and one of Brides. The caterer had three pieces. The centerpiece consisted of swans. On one end of the table was a sleigh drawn by four horses, excellently executed, and on the other a basket of candied fruits. These three pieces were surrounded by candied flowers. The dishes on the service table and the candelabra were concealed by roses and smilax.

It was 9 o'clock before the guests began to arrived. An awning was stretched nearly the whole length of the front on Michigan avenue, and from there boys in uniform escorted them to the elevators, by which they were taken to the dressing-room.

Among those from out of town who were present were: The Hon. John S. Prince of St. Paul, Miss Prince of that place, Gen. and Mrs. Milo Haskell of Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Peady of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Studebaker of South Bend, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thayer of Plymouth, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamb of Clinton, Ia.; Mrs. J. Studebaker of South Bend, Miss Ida Studebaker of South Bend, and ex-President R. B. Hayes.

Regrets were received from President Harrison and Gov. Fifer.

SOME ELABORATE TOILETS.

Among some of the notable costumes were the following:

Mrs. Studebaker—Trained robe of pink brocade made with court train and opening in front over a gray satin petticoat with a front of the brocade. Side panels of pink crêpe were adorned with wide fringe; pearl gray gloves; diamonds and emeraids.

Mrs. Warren F. Leland—White and electric blue striped satin over a plain satin petticoat that was covered with Irish point lace; low-cut bodice and elbow sleeves that were met by pearl gray gloves; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. D. K. Hill—Trained gown of yellow brocade over plain yellow satin petticoat. The bodice and sleeves were trimmed with point lace; cream-colored gloves; diamonds.

Mrs. Gen. Crook—Trained robe of black velvet trimmed with black lace and jet passementerie; white gloves; diamonds.

Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham—White brocaded satin robe, with court train over petticoat of pale blue satin. The bodice was cut with rounded point that was finished with crystal and silver passementerie; diamonds.

Mrs. Edwin Walker—Gray moire made with court train and trimmed on one side with pink silk that was beaded with cut steel. The bodice was made with square neck, filled in with tulle and ornamented with steel passementerie; pearl-gray gloves; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. G. Pettibone—Trained gown of white striped moire over a white satin petticoat that was exquisitely embroidered in flowers and seed pearls. The décolleté and sleeveless bodice was finished with a fall of valenciennes lace about neck and arms, while white ostrich tips were placed on the shoulders; long white gloves, white fan, and ornaments of enamel and diamonds.

Mrs. Spencer A. Brown—Trained gown of white and gold brocade, adorned with duchesse lace; white fan and diamonds.

Miss Brown—A dancing-gown of heliotrope crêpe, with décolleté bodice. Pale lavender gloves reached the short puffs that formed sleeves and gold beads were fastened about the throat.

Mrs. W. A. Magie—Brown velvet and silk, trimmed with pale brown embroidered bands. The gloves were light brown, and the only ornament—a diamond star—suspended from a ribbon at her throat.

Mrs. F. K. Bowes—White moire, the bodice décolleté and sleeveless, finished with a deep bertha of pearl passementerie and fringe.

Mrs. Lyman J. Gage—Black lace and red brocade. Long black bordereaud kids adorned the arms and a band of black velvet, to which was attached a diamond pendant, filled the opening at the neck.

Mrs. James Atkinson—Trained black velvet gown, trimmed with heavy black lace and finished at the neck with a point-lace collar. The corsage was further ornamented with a cluster of crimson roses. Fan and gloves were also of black; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Jr.—Pale blue silk, draped in front with embroidered crêpe lisse; tan gloves, blue fan, and simple gold ornaments.

Mrs. A. McNeill—Pale pink satin brocade, the bodice short-sleeved and décolleté, adorned with spangled passementerie; pale pink gloves, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Frank Walker—Pale pink silk, made with décolleté bodice and short puffed sleeves. The trimmings were of gilt passementerie. A white aigrette adorned her coiffure, and around her neck was clasped a string of pearls holding a diamond pendant.

Mrs. J. H. Richardson—Black lace, adorned on the bodice with black velvet bands and bows. In her hair was a green and pearl aigrette, and at her belt was a tuft of green feathers; black gloves and fan.

Mrs. G. H. Taylor—Trained gown of white silk, adorned with broad bertha and panels of duchesse lace; white gloves and diamonds.

Mrs. G. W. Matthews—Black velvet, made with long, square train. A rich brocade formed the front of the skirt and was set in a broad panel at the back. A fall of duchesse lace formed a bertha for the décolleté bodice and simulated sleeves that were nearly met by cream-colored gloves.

Miss Mix—Ashes of roses, satin and velvet brocade, trimmed with white lace; tan gloves and gold beads.

Mrs. H. H. Gallup—White moire, whose décolleté bodice was finished with a bertha of duchesse lace; white fan and gloves.

Mrs. George Gibbs—White crêpe, the bodice slightly low, and made with elbow sleeves; tan gloves, point lace fan, gold beads and pendant of pearls.

Mrs. J. P. Smith—Trained robe of black velvet, over petticoat of white lace and velvet. Trimmings were of gold and white lace; tan gloves, and diamond ornaments.

MRS. CONDEE'S AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

A pleasant reception was given yesterday afternoon between 3 and 6 o'clock by Mrs. L. D. Condee, No. 4552 Woodlawn avenue. Mrs. A. A. Turner and Mrs. Samuel Thrall, cousins of Mrs. Condee, assisted in receiving.

The hostess wore a gown of Gobelin blue satin trimmed with blue and steel passementerie. A large cluster of American beauty roses was fastened at her belt; tan gloves and diamonds. Mrs. Turner was in pale blue silk, covered in front with embroidered tulle. Her corsage was adorned with red roses. Mrs. Thrall wore crimson crêpe, with black lace edging the square cut neck and black undressed kids.

Other ladies who assisted in entertaining the guests were Mrs. John Hamilton, in old rose silk brocade; Mrs. W. A. Thrall, in white lace over white silk; Mrs. Charles Phillips, in brown brocaded silk; Mrs. Horace Dupee, in a combination of gray and blue silk; and Mrs. Florence Baker, in a décolleté gown of yellow and red silk.

The house was prettily decorated in yellow and red, with smilax and palms forming a background for the gayer colors. Bouquets of tulips adorned the mantels, while smilax draped chandeliers and formed a curtain in the wide hall, behind which was hidden a mandolin orchestra. Refreshments were served by Eckardt. The table was spread with yellow silk that was caught up at each corner with a spray of roses and ferns. A mound of red tulips adorned the center of the board, and at each end was placed a red candelabrum supporting yellow tapers. Fully 250 guests were present.

THE WALLER MUSICALE.

A musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller last evening at No. 324 Superior street was a social and artistic success. The house was beautifully decorated. Dainty souvenir programs were given each guest. Supper was served.

The program included two violin solos by Mr. Ludwig Marum, piano solos by Mr. W. O. E. Seebeck, two solos by Mr. Vanuxem, a duet by Miss Jennie Dutton and Mr. Vanuxem, and solos by Miss Dutton. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Durkee, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McBurney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McBurney, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. William Waller, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McFadon, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss May Otis, Miss Cowling, Miss Magruder, Miss Rhode, Miss Virginia Waller, Mr. Ben Lamb, Mr. Harry W. Marsh, Mr. Philip Otis, Mr. William Lamoyne, Mr. Granville W. Browning, Dr. Jaggard, Mr. McClure, Mr. Morse, and Mr. Tabor.

MRS. JOHN HANNAH RECEIVES.

Mrs. John Hannah, No. 407 Superior street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hopkins of Toledo, O. The house was lighted by shaded lamps and candles. The floral decorations were profuse and consisted of bunches of pink and yellow roses and ferns on the mantels and palms and potted plants in the fireplaces. On the piano in the drawing-room was a huge basket of American beauties and in vases about the rooms were bouquets of hyacinths and calla lilies. A mandolin orchestra was stationed in the hall behind a screen of palms. In the dining-room Kinsley served refreshments. The table was decorated entirely in pink, the centerpiece consisting of an oval basket of bon silene roses and ferns. Vases of the same flowers were at either end. Silver candelabra with pink shades and pink and white china were used.

Mrs. Hannah received in a costume of black, richly embroidered in gold and made with open neck and elbow sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Hopkins' toilet was of heliotrope velvet combined with crêpe of a paler shade and made with pointed bodice and large puffed sleeves. Assisting the hostess in receiving were Mrs. Charles Deering in white gauze trimmed with lace, and Mrs. Thomas Grover in violet crêpe. During the reception hours, from 3 until 6 o'clock, a large number of well-known society women were present.

MRS. RODIGER'S LUNCHEON.

Mrs. William Rodiger of No. 660 West Monroe street gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Georgiana Champlain. The dining-room was decorated with flowers, and the dainty repast was served in three courses. Pullman, cover the contract; or 3. Does it mean

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

DAILY READER, Moline, Ill.: Read the stories in THE TRIBUNE.

SUBSCRIBER, City: Gen. Robert E. Lee was one of the most efficient officers on either side in the late war.

J. T. L., City: "A Midnight Bell" was first performed in San Francisco, where it was a moderate success.

W. L. D., City: Booth was immediately pursued and was so severely wounded when captured that he died a few hours afterward.

Change of Complexion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read in this morning's TRIBUNE of a man whose fair complexion was changed by nitrate of silver to a greenish blue. The article says the case is without a parallel. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, fifty-five years ago, there lived a man whose skin was changed to a leaden-blue by taking quicksilver. He was an officer in the English army.

Are there any Haligonians in Chicago old enough who will tell about him? J. A.

Who Is Responsible.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If an expressman who has the name of a firm on his wagon and owns the wagon himself causes damage through carelessness, who is responsible—the expressman or the firm? READER.

[If the relations of master and servant between the firm and the expressman can be established—that is, if the firm pays the expressman so much per week for his services, even though he may do other work beside—then they are jointly responsible. If, however, the expressman simply accepts so much per trip from the firm he alone may be held.]

"Sun Dogs."

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please say what is the cause of "sun dogs"—the prismatic rays seen north and south of the sun shortly after rising. F. W. S.

[The solar halo is due to the presence of minute particles of ice in the atmosphere, which bend aside the sun's rays at a well-known angle. This usually takes the form of a circle. Sometimes it is accompanied by a band which passes from the direction of the sun, cutting the circle. The parhelion or sun dog is formed by the intersection of the two.]

"F. O. B."

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a Chicago business house buys goods F. O. B. cars Chicago, what does it mean? 1. Will delivery anywhere inside the city limits, for instance, Pullman, cover the contract; or 2. Does it mean delivery to the recognized team tracks or warehouses; or 3. Delivery to the consignee's yard, providing such delivery does not entail any extra switching charges? A BUSINESS HOUSE.

[The term "Free on board cars" for delivery in this city has a rather wide range of meaning as interpreted and practiced by different merchants. The most usual meaning is "delivery to the recognized team tracks or warehouses of the transportation company."]

The Sentiment of Dwight's 400.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE may not regard this pleasant village as a suburb of Chicago, but the citizens of Dwight do, and they are ardent in their hope and faith that the World's Fair of 1892 will not only take place but that it will be in Chicago, in spite of any combination that can be made against it. We strongly desire to be a suburb of the livest city in the world, and the way we spell it is C-h-i-c-a-g-o. In some respects we are justly entitled to this suburban honor, for, like Chicago, we are young, vigorous, and attractive. We have had several heavy runs of royalty, the most notable and pleasing of which was the visit in 1860 of Alberi Edward, Prince of Wales, whose scrupulous observance of the Sabbath and open-handed benevolence set an example for our people which has borne good fruit.

A strong contrast to this was the still heavier run of toadies following in the wake of the Prince, led on by W. H. Russell, LL. D., the war correspondent of the London *Times*. To the good example of the Prince Mr. Russell may in some degree at least credit his arrest and conviction for violating the Sabbath.

Among the many distinguished and celebrated people who have been attracted to this village may be mentioned Lady Franklin, who, en route in search of Sir John, came here under the escort of the Hon. Thomas Drummond and the British Consul.

We do not boast of 400 devotees of fashion, resplendent in diamonds and selfishness, but on the contrary it can be truthfully said that we have 400 citizens who are desirous of doing good works, and a resident physician who has a heart of sympathy with sufferers. This winter they have already sent more than 1,000 garments and other things to comfort the destitute settlers in North and South Dakota.

They have investigated the facts and know that there is destitution and suffering in those States even as great as the correspondents of THE TRIBUNE, now on the ground, describes. They cannot be deceived by the selfish statements of the land sharks, who seemingly would prefer to see the present settlers of Dakota perish rather than have a statement go abroad in the least likely to affect adversely their speculative hopes of money-getting. The grateful acknowledgments received by the several societies of this place from persons and the Relief Commission, to whom boxes of clothing have been sent, the statements of the Governors of those States and of your own correspondent, do not leave room in any honest mind to doubt that there is destitution and suffering in the Northwest. FREISCHUTZ.

A Brief Disquisition on the Tariff Question, with Various Allusions of a Convincing Nature.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am truly sorry Mr. Blaine did not consult with me before he answered Mr. Gladstone's arraignment of our tariff

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

THE New-Yorkers, seeing how successful Brice of Wall street was in buying a Senatorship from the Ohio Democrats, now propose to imitate his tactics on a larger scale by buying the World's Fair location from Congress—bidding fifteen millions for it. And they expect Congress to sell the site to them for the money, regardless of the inconvenience it will put their constituents to and the enormous extra expense it will be to people of the West and South who want to visit the Exposition. The discomfort and roasting visitors will suffer in that hot city in summer are kept carefully out of sight in this "deal" for the purchase of the site.

THE Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1888 received 21,605 votes in this State. The candidate of the Drys for Governor, an old Republican named Harta, got but 18,915. The difference of 2,780 between him and the Presidential candidate of his party represents that many Democratic Prohibitionists who voted for Palmer, which cut down Fifer's plurality just that much. This 2,780 just about measures the Democratic "dry" strength in Illinois. The 18,915 votes for Harta embrace the sentimental, unreflecting, cranky Republicans who hurt their own old friends and helped the rum power, and did not reform one single drunkard or prevent the drinking of one quart of whisky by all the votes they fooled away on Harta. John M. Palmer was the only human being benefited by their curious conduct.

THE local money market is featureless. The banks have an ample supply of funds and there is a continued tendency toward greater ease. Sterling was strong; New York exchange advanced from par to 25 cents premium. The local security market was active and prices were firm and in some cases showed an advance. The general tone of the New York market was weak, though some stocks scored an advance.—The Chicago produce markets lacked animation, except that there was a little flurry in oats and decided weakness in wheat near the end of the session. The latter was on lack of export business, which more than outweighed the reports of flood damage to the crop in California. As compared with Tuesday pork closed easier, lard and ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ½ cent lower, corn tame, oats ¼ cent higher, flaxseeds ¼ cent higher, rye and barley steady.

NEW YORK'S TEN-MILLION BRIBE FOR THE FAIR.

The New York Senate has passed the bill allowing the metropolis to blanket-mortgage itself to the tune of ten millions so that it may buy the World's Fair from Congress, but it has done so with an amendment which may dampen the ardor of Majah Jones and some of the other Southern allies of that Eastern seaport. As the bill was introduced and went through the Assembly only 41 of the 103 corporators were Republicans, the rest being Democrats and mugwumps. The Senate, acting under the advice of Mr. Tom Platt, who is a politician of no mean ability, has amended the bill by equalizing its party complexion, adding the names of twenty-three sound Republicans, so that it is safe to say that the Platt Republicans and not the Tammany Hall Democrats will run things if it passes. The measure thus amended has to go back to the Assembly, where the Republicans have a majority, and if it passes there to Gov. Hill, who may kick at allowing the Republicans to control the Fair in the Presidential year, when he expects to be the candidate of his party. It may also strike some of the Democratic members from the Solid South that it will not be good politics to give the Republicans of New York City a chance to spend fifteen or twenty millions of Fair money in 1892.

But supposing this measure meets with the Governor's approval? Then it is possible that it may lose this city the Fair, though it has admittedly won the fight on the merits of the site. The general agreement to that effect is based on reasons which are by this time pretty well known to all. It is because it is in the center of the white fair-attending population of the United States—very few of the Southern negroes would attend anywhere, not having the time or money to spare. It has a delicious summer climate, which New York has not. It has ample facilities for ingress and egress furnished by scores of railroads, which New York has not. It has excellent sites and means of reaching them, which New York has not. It is accustomed to dealing with crowds and can handle them and care for them no matter how large they may be. The cost of living here is much cheaper than in New York, and also of cab hire and getting about with personal comfort and speed.

The selection of Chicago is in the interest of the manufacturers and business-men of the East. Chicago is in the center of the thirty-odd million people living west of the Alleghanies, and they are the chief customers for Eastern surplus goods. When they come to Chicago they find themselves in the great market of the country, in the midst of those with whom they have the best dealings and whom it is most profitable for them to know. But it is not only the West, and the mountain mining States, and the Pacific slope, but ten of the Southern States, which Eastern merchants and manufacturers can better reach and interest with their samples and displays of goods and wares at a Fair held in Chicago than in New York. Of the 65 millions of people 50 millions of them can be better served with a Fair here than in New York.

But in spite of these admitted facts New York, admittedly beaten on the merits of location, hopes that there are Congressmen enough who will yield to the seductive influences of this big money bribe which is to be taken from the pockets of the New-Yorkers, and will vote for selling the Fair to a place which is notoriously unfitted for it. To have it there is to inconvenience the great majority of the people of the United States and to add largely to their traveling bills. A Fair at New York means one in a city which cannot house a crowd of strangers and cannot daily transport them to or from the convenient narrow site which has been chosen. It is difficult to see how a cramped-up exposition held under such circumstances can be other than a failure.

It remains to be seen what Congress will do if the bill passes. It may be that this ten millions in bonds, reinforced by the malignant and narrow-minded opposition of St. Louis, will be successful. If Chicago does lose the Fair it is not after all so much her loss as that of the people of the country at large, whose convenience and interests will be chiefly consulted by holding it here. The rule which should govern in the location of the Fair should of course be "the greatest good of the greatest number," but if New York money and St. Louis malice can help it it will not be followed.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday the comments of Civil Engineer Cooley on the recent report of Capt. Marshall of the United States Engineer Corps on the navigation of the Illinois River in connection with the Chicago drainage and waterway plan.

It is plain that there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between these two gentlemen. Capt. Marshall thinks a minimum depth of seven feet in the Illinois River is quite enough, while Mr. Cooley insists that it must be fourteen. He says the Government is engaged on works which will secure ten feet at all seasons to Cairo and eight from St. Louis to Cairo. If a depth of ten feet at low water is secured to Cairo Mr. Cooley is sure it will be extended to St. Louis, and, if that is done, that there is no reason why it should not be carried forty miles more to the mouth of the Illinois, and thence 300 miles to Joliet. Assuming that there is a low water depth of ten feet from the gulf to Grafton, Mr. Cooley says there must be fourteen from there to Lake Michigan, because the low water stage on the Illinois is long-continued, and there would be only a canal and slackwater improvement from Chicago to La Salle, with little variation in depth. He thinks it would be better to design the works from Joliet to La Salle for fourteen feet, so that they can be deepened in the future—in that far distant period several centuries hence when the United States Government will furnish eighteen feet of water in the Mississippi—just how not yet invented.

Mr. Cooley is in favor of the removal in the course of time of the locks and dams in the Illinois. Capt. Marshall is in favor of keeping those already built and finishing the remaining ones. As these locks cannot accommodate boats drawing more than seven feet he naturally sees no necessity for a deeper channel, especially when he cannot find any record of as great a draught as seven feet having been steadily maintained from St. Louis to the mouth of the Illinois, and for that not maintained either above Alton to Rock Island nor below St. Louis to Cairo. He sees no use in deep water in the Illinois unless there is equally deep water in the connecting streams—the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Lower Middle Mississippi. He has perhaps observed that the removal of the Northern forests and tile drainage of land have increased the discharge of the Western rivers during the spring flood period and reduced their low water flow to a minimum all the rest of the year. This tendency nothing Congress can do can check. Hence the stage of water in all those rivers grows less and less from decade to decade.

Capt. Marshall also makes the assertion that the Chicago drainage-works, when completed to the full 600,000 cubic feet a minute, will flood from 100,000 to 300,000 acres of land in the Illinois River Valley. If this should turn out to be so there would be a vast bill for some one to pay, for all this land would be appraised at not less than a hundred dollars an acre. Three hundred thousand acres would foot up $30,000,000. He seems to assume that much land will be flooded even if the dams are removed—an opinion which competent engineers dispute and ridicule—and he says further that the only effect of taking them away would be to convert 295 miles of slackwater navigation into an equal number of miles of open river navigation, with a current opposing boats going up stream. He also fears the effect of the large Chicago discharge when the ordinary summer freshets, which now do no mischief, come in on top of it, and judges that it will make it much more expensive to establish navigation between Lockport and La Salle, where there is a descent of more than 140 feet.

It is to be regretted that while Capt. Marshall has so much to say about what may happen he is so indefinite as to what has actually been done. He was directed to make a series of borings on various routes between Lake Michigan and Lockport to ascertain at what depth the limestone uplift would be struck. That work has been done by one of his subordinates, and Chicagoans are much interested in knowing the result, for the nearness of the rock to the surface governs the cost of the drainage channel. Much rock might double its cost and little rock halve it. But all that Capt. Marshall's intelligent subordinate has to say is:

> Borings along the route starting from Chicago were commenced April 8, and at this date forty-six borings have been completed. As was the case on the Sag route, much less rock excavation is necessary than had been previously reported.

Chicagoans would have willingly exchanged some of Capt. Marshall's observations for the information how much less rock excavation is necessary where the rock is first met with, and at what depth below the surface. There is no excuse for withholding such information at this time.

THE BULLDOZING DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

The Democratic minority in the House yesterday raised an uproar and declared "the proceedings revolutionary" because the Speaker did his duty in attempting to count a quorum when it was there actually before his eyes.

The revolution was on the other side, and was nothing more nor less than an attempt of the minority to rule the House. There are at present no House rules to govern the body but the ordinary parliamentary or common law rules, so to speak. That is to say, no new rules have yet been adopted and the last ones are not in force. The minority claim that on any proposition they may sit in the presence of the Speaker and insist that he shall ignore their presence, and that when a motion is put and the vote does not show a majority of all the members elected then there is no quorum present, though there may be in fact a hundred and fifty in excess of a quorum who were speaking and talking and voting only a few minutes before. If the Speaker takes cognizance of the members by his eyes then he is acting in a revolutionary manner, say the bulldozing minority. He can only recognize or know there is a quorum by the sense of hearing, say they, when members answer to their names.

This is the sheerest nonsense. It amounts simply to the declaration of the Democrats that they shall not only rule when in a majority but when in a minority also, as they do in the South, and that no motion can be declared carried or no bill passed without their sanction, though in a minority. All they have to do to defeat business is to sit still before the Speaker and refuse to answer to their names. That is the Democratic position as against the correct position of the Republicans, that if a quorum is present and a majority of it votes for the motion before the House it is carried; and it ought to carry. In this case 95 per cent of all the members were present, and the minority attempted to enforce their no-quorum theory by refusing to vote, so as to break a quorum, though they sat there in presence of the Speaker, the clerks, sergeants-at-arms, and the majority of the House. The Speaker was in his place to decide whether there was a quorum present, and as the old rules were defunct and simple parliamentary rules were in force it was his duty to decide what is parliamentary usage, and when he saw and knew that there was an indisputable majority present of all the members elect it was his duty to so declare. If the minority wanted to challenge his declaration it was their privilege to call for the nays and answer to their names as the ayes had already done. Instead of this they fall to bawling, and brawling, and rowdying to enforce minority rule by mob tactics on the House, which will not succeed. The majority should know their rights, and the Speaker has courage enough to enforce them.

GROVER CLEVELAND AND THE TAILORS.

The merchant tailors at their recent convention in this city, it will be remembered, declared themselves in favor of adding to the already heavy tariff on imported dress goods and severely inveighed against American tourists who go abroad and buy coats and trousers because they can get them 50 per cent cheaper than the American tailors charge for the goods made up here out of the same material. It now appears that while clamoring for an addition to the tariff and wanting to whack the taxes upon their American customers they were in correspondence with Grover Cleveland, for whom the large majority of them voted, to find out how the tariff affected American tailors. As tariff reformers on paper and sneaking protectionists in their own interests they undoubtedly felt that the great champion of tariff reform could furnish them some information which would be of value to them, showing how free trade would affect them, and how, with the duties off, they could compete with Canadian and English tailors. They wanted something detailed and explicit from the great free-trade expert who is posing as the leader of the agitation—something that would illuminate their minds and show them how to make their business more prosperous and achieve their independence of the London tailors. And this is what they got for their pains from the talented encyclopedist and moral platitudinarian:

> The question of tariff reform directly affects all the people of the land in a substantial way, and they ought to be interested in its discussion.
>
> I am afraid that too many of our fellow-citizens are too apt to regard this as a political question, intricate and complex, affecting them in a remote way, and one which may well enough be left for politicians to wrangle over. This induces a neglect of the subject on the part of a great number of our people and a willingness to blindly follow the party to which they happen to belong in their action upon it.
>
> It is a good sign to see practical men, such as belong to your association, discussing the question for themselves. If this is done intelligently, and with sincere intent to secure the truth, tariff reformers, I think, have no need to fear the result of such discussion. Very truly yours,
>
> GROVER CLEVELAND.

If Grover Cleveland had sent them the Ten Commandments, or a page out of Polk's "Course of Time," or Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," it would have been as much to the purpose as the above ridiculous string of generalities and platitudes. The tailors will search through it in vain for the information they desired or for information of any kind on the tariff. It is a misfit of the most ridiculous sort. But is it any different from others of Cleveland's utterances? When was he ever known to furnish definite information on any subject?

THE RECORD IN THE FAUNCE CASE.

The record of the Faunce case, which is now occupying the attention of the Senate, should be clearly understood in all its phases, and when once clearly understood there will be no difficulty in realizing the outrageous character of the offense committed against the Indiana tinner. The day of Jefferson Davis' funeral a rope was stretched across the principal street of Aberdeen, Miss., one end of it attached to the Government Building, and bearing an effigy of Secretary Proctor marked "Red Proctor, traitor."

Why was Secretary Proctor considered a traitor? Because he had refused to half-mast the National flag over the War Department as a mark of respect to Jefferson Davis, after his death, in pursuance of the usual custom, not law, when an ex-Secretary of War dies. Jefferson Davis was the chief of the rebellion which was inaugurated to destroy the Union and break up the Capital of the Nation at Washington. He had forfeited all his rights as a citizen. He was captured when still acting in the capacity of leader of the insurgents. He refused amnesty after escaping hanging. He refused to the last to ask for pardon. He died a non-citizen of the United States. His friends may claim that he was a citizen of Mississippi, but he was not a citizen of the other States. After denationalizing himself he refused to renationalize himself. He was an alien. Hence the Government could take no official cognizance of his death, and Secretary Proctor would not order the flag half-masted, because he was not a citizen when he died.

It was in revenge for this that the Aberdeen rebels hung out this effigy declaring Secretary Proctor a traitor. Traitor to what or to whom? Had he been a follower of Jefferson Davis? Had he ever been a subject of the Southern Confederacy? If not, why should he be called upon to officially mourn? Why should he mourn in behalf of the loyal standing army which had fought the insurgents and crushed their treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government? Because he properly refused to do it the Aberdeen rebels hung him in effigy, even using the Government Building for this purpose. Faunce, the Indiana mechanic, was at work repairing the roof, and either purposely or accidentally—we hope purposely, for he did nothing to be ashamed of—cut the rope and let the effigy down into the street. Thereupon he was seized and horribly beaten, 300 or 400 of the people of Aberdeen standing round and declining to interfere to stop the outrage. Not content with this he was taken before a Justice and fined and then driven out of the place. Is there any law for the punishment of these miscreants? If there is not then there should be one under the provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees to the citizen of any State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of all the States. The men who inflicted this outrage and the men who stood round and saw it done without interfering, and were therefore parties to the outrage, ought to be severely punished. If there is no way in which the law can reach them then they ought to be named and identified, to the end that if any of them ever ventures into the State of Indiana the Hoosiers may give them a dose of their own medicine.

THERE can be little question that the cholera is rapidly making its way from Asia to Europe. Starting from India, its habitat, it was in Mesopotamia last October, and up to that time had swept away 7,000 victims. By strict quarantine the Russians have kept it out of their European empire, but word now comes that it has spread southward into Persia, that the whole area between the Euphrates and the Tigris is afflicted with it, and at last accounts that it was rapidly spreading throughout Asiatic Turkey and thus threatening Europe, via the ports in the Caspian or Black Sea. The mortality increases month by month, and unless the European Powers put their shoulders to the door and close it, for Turkey will do nothing of herself, this spring the unwelcome pest may cross the borders and start upon its westward journey.

TAMMANY has come out boldly and squarely against the Australian or any other method that looks towards ballot reform. The politicians declare that they "will never consent to any change of the law which will surround the exercise of the suffrage with complications and embarrassments or discouragements." The New York *World* (Dem.) charges home on them in the following significant manner:

> The fact is significant that there is no objection to the reform system except by politicians whose business it is to make nominations and manage elections. The men who find power or profit in "voting" ignorant electors or in buying venal voters do not want their trade interfered with. The bosses whose privilege it has been to "bunch" tickets and sell out their party naturally object to giving up their opportunity. But in none of the ten States where the system has been tried has there been any complaint from the "illiterate or infirm" voters that they were disfranchised by it. On the contrary, the testimony is universal that it has tended to make voting more free and fair and honest.

The *World* hits the nail squarely on the head. It is only the political spoilsmen, demagogues, ballot-box stuffers, and partisan rascals who oppose the reform, and that is sufficient to account for Tammany's opposition. Under a ballot-reform law there would be no opportunities for its bosses and their lieutenants to buy and sell voters, stuff ballot-boxes, and trade candidates. Their occupation would be gone. As the *World* says: "The Tammany protest is entitled to no more weight than would be the objection of a convocation of foxes to new guards round the hen-house."

Senator Farwell on the President's Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 24th, in the editorial columns, you have an article headed "What the Constitution Says," and indulge in some criticism upon the demands of the Senators in regard to appointments, quoting the article of the Constitution which refers to that subject. I fully agree with you in your definition of that clause; but the President is empowered and compelled by this to appoint Postmasters having salaries of $1,000 and upward and thousands of other officers—in fact, all officers of the United States but those below that grade—and if he acts intelligently in making these appointments he must consult with persons whom he knows and who know the persons to be appointed. As far as I am concerned I claim that the people have the right to select the officers they want, and inasmuch as they cannot all come to Washington to make known their wishes it is but natural that their representatives should speak for them in this matter as well as in all other matters. Indeed, the circumstances of the case render it imperative that the President shall consult—if he do his duty—with these representatives; and the only complaint I make against the present occupant of the White House in regard to appointments in Illinois is that he prefers to consult persons other than the people's chosen representatives. The Congressmen and Senators of one neighboring Western State, whose delegation in the late nominating convention in Chicago swung first into line for him, have no trouble whatsoever in convincing the President that their nominees are proper persons to fill the offices in that State. On the contrary, the representatives of Illinois, who did not support the present incumbent of the White House in the nominating convention, have found it impossible to convince the President that they are qualified to select anybody for official position in the State. I know of no other reason than this why we, as well as other United States Senators, are not consulted in regard to important appointments.

The appointment of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield was made with the knowledge that it was against the wishes of the two Senators. The President's refusal to appoint Mr. Campbell was an expression of that want of confidence in me above referred to and impelled him to consult with private citizens. By this action the President has notified us that he does not wish to further consult with us in regard to Illinois appointments and that he will rely upon other sources of information than the representatives of the people.

C. B. FARWELL.

The Senator agrees with THE TRIBUNE that the Constitution gives to the President the right to "*nominate*" whomsoever he pleases, and to "appoint" them if the Senate so advises and consents. While the Constitution does not say so there is no question that the President is in duty bound to make good appointments, selecting men who shall be able to perform the work expected of them and shall not be unpopular with the people whom they serve. The President ought to exercise judicious action in making his selections. Hence this paper agrees with the Senator that if the President is appointing a Postmaster at Detroit he ought to consult with persons in whom he has confidence who can tell him the best men to choose from.

It is an unwarranted assumption, however, that "the people" have a right to select the officers they want, but "that as they cannot go to "Washington they have delegated their rights "to their representatives, and that it is the imperative duty of the President to consult with "them." THE TRIBUNE denies that it is an "imperative duty." The President should consult with men who are trustworthy and disinterested, but it is not necessarily the case that a Senator or Representative is the first; it is seldom that he is the second. Often others are as well posted as to the wishes of the locality—that of course always means members of the party—as he is, and on that point the President ought to use his judgment. In the case in point there is good reason to believe that 95 per cent of the Republicans of Chicago are in favor of or are well satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Clark. Those whom the President consulted about his nomination were, therefore, pretty good representatives of the party. The Senator must admit that, for he does not say that the appointment of Mr. Clark is a bad one, an injudicious or an unpopular one. His only ground for fault-finding is that this excellent appointment of his own friend was made without his previous consent. These being the facts Mr. Farwell's constituents are unable to see why the President should be censured or quarreled with in regard to the appointment.

It has unfortunately often been the case that Congressmen have insisted upon the appointment of men not because they were the best qualified or most popular, but because they were their henchmen and would work for their renomination. This has happened so frequently and has been the cause of so many bad appointments that the President may be pardoned if he fears that the advice he might get from a representative would be dictated by self-interest, and declines sometimes to seek it. Where it happens, as it occasionally does, that the representative is the best-posted man and does not care for a reelection the President will find him ope of the best men he can consult. But not all come under that head.

Congressmen are sent to Washington to make laws, not appointments. The President is sent there to do the appointing and to execute the laws. It would be much better for the Congressmen if they did not try to mix up two sets of duties. They were not elected to act as office brokers, and the less of that business they do the easier lives will they lead. If they meddle with appointments at all they ought to have the grace to furnish the President with a list of good men, for it is never the case that there is only one man of the party fit for the position, and let him choose from these men of equal merit some one whom he may prefer, all things considered.

That which Mr. Farwell says about members from some adjoining State is not germane to this subject, and needs no answer. It is impossible to see how the President's failure to nominate Mr. Campbell can under the circumstances be looked on by the Senator as an expression of lack of confidence in him. Mr. Farwell knew that the President had long ago said the Chicago Collector must be a merchant. When the Senator suggested the name of Mr. Campbell, who is a lawyer, did not he show a lack of confidence in the President? Had his constituents instructed him to insist on a lawyer and give the businessmen the go-by? Had Mr. Farwell suggested the name of a business-man or had Mr. Campbell been a merchant there is no doubt that he would have been nominated.

In a word, it is not "imperative" that the President shall consult with representatives or with them alone, and accept and adopt the persons they propose for all offices. He has the right to consult with whomsoever he pleases, and if his appointments are satisfactory to the people they will stand by him against any Senator or the whole Senate. If his nominations are bad of course the Senators, who claim to know all about everybody all over the country, and that they can tell just how fit or unfit a man is for an office, will refuse to confirm him, which is their constitutional privilege, and the President can pick his flint and try again. But there is nothing in this Campbell-Clark business to justify a quarrel with the President by the two Illinois Senators. They are all honorable and excellent men and high-class Republicans, and must remain friends.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* has reduced its subscription price to a figure representing little more than the cost of the paper on which it is printed, and is bravely trying to persuade itself it is happy over it.

THE "Gentlemen's Association" is now composed substantially of nine parts gentlemen and one part association.

NONE of the records yet made in going around the world have equaled that of la grippe.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Majah Jones will never forgive Nellie Bly for failing to go through St. Louis on her way across the continent.

OWING to the lateness of the season, etc., the car-stove-must-go movement is again postponed.

A COURT has decided in favor of Capt. Ward and the Players' League, it is true, but what good will it do them? Capt. Anson may overrule the decision at any moment.

IN the matter of the World's Fair St. Louis continues to act as nearly like a big dog in the manger as a little dog possibly can.

WHEN the contest narrows down to Chicago and New York or Chicago and Washington, as it is certain to do, does anybody suppose there is an Illinois Congressman that will fail to vote right?

THE mouth of too many an Alderman is a deadly weapon.

WHEN the World's Fair is finally located in Chicago the water of the Mississippi below St. Louis will be too deadly even for catfish to live in.

WE protest against Senator Brice considering himself a candidate for the Presidency. New York has two candidates already.

UNCLE SAM has a large farm and pays out a great deal of money every year for medicines. Why doesn't he build a big greenhouse, raise his own cinchona, and doctor his family with home-made quinine?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Ample Cause.

Domestic—"Mrs. Bilby, I'll hev to lave yez."

Mistress—"What is the matter, Norah? Don't I treat you well?"

Domestic—"Yis, mem, but none o' yer dhresses harmonize wid me complexion, mem."

Courting in the Suburbs.

Alfred—"Please don't put me off any longer, Katie. Will you marry me?"

Katie—"Alfred, why will you be so persistent? I hardly know whether I love you well enough or not. Besides——"

Alfred (looking at his watch)—"Katie, the last train in is due in just three minutes. Yes or——"

Katie—"Yes, Alfred!"

An Editorial Dilemma.

City Editor (to reporter)—"I sent you last night to write up that performance of Fuzzygig's at the Thespian."

Reporter—"Yes, sir."

"And I told you to roast him—not in a brutal way, but scientifically and artistically."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, here is a letter from Fuzzygig returning his thanks for the admirable and flattering notice of himself and his performance in this morning's paper and inclosing $25 for extra copies. It puts me in a quandary."

"How so, sir?"

"I don't know whether to turn you off or raise your salary."

PERSONALS.

Secretary Proctor, who has for some time been considering the advisability of purchasing the sword of the late Gen. James Shields, has finally decided to pay $10,000 for it.

George Darling, brother of Grace Darling, and only surviving member of the family, is living at North Sunderland, Eng. He is over 70 years of age. A public subscription has lately been made for him.

Congressman Joe Wheeler weighs ninety-five pounds, while Congressman Barnes carries the palm for adipose tissue by tipping the beam at 400 pounds, and says he wouldn't take $1,000 for a single pound of flesh.

Mr. G. W. Childs keeps in his private office in the *Ledger* Building in Philadelphia a chest full of nice teacups, and it is Mr. Childs' delight to present one of these teacups to each distinguished visitor who calls upon him.

President Harrison has consented to open the public library and art gallery buildings presented by Andrew Carnegie to the City of Allegheny, Pa. The ceremony will take place some time next month, probably about the 11th.

Judge Thomas T. Bouldin of Charlotte County, Virginia, owns the plantation on which his father and great-grandfather are buried, and which has been in the family 146 years, and although he is 77 years of age he sleeps in the same room he was born in and upon the same bedstead he was born on.

Congressman Frank Lawler said to a Washington reporter: "It is my honest opinion that the contest has narrowed down until it lies between the only two cities which really want it—Chicago and Washington. These are the only two cities in the fight and the rest are distanced. Just print that as coming from me."

Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, and other more or less prominent women have organized the Lucy Webb Hayes Temple Association. Their aim is to erect in Washington a monument to the late Mrs. Hayes. They want 5,000 charter members at $5 a member. Several hundred members have already been obtained.

Lord Salisbury shows the effect of his recent illness. He has aged, he is thin, and stoops. His family insist upon his relinquishing his dual functions in the Cabinet, and so strongly have they urged this that, had it not been for Hartington's illness, a definite proposition would have already been made for him to take the Foreign Office.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave India early in March en route for London by way of Canada, accompanied by their suite. They will leave Calcutta by private steamer, visit Japan, spend there some three weeks, and land in British Columbia May 26 or June 1, making a flying tour of the principal cities of the Dominion.

P. D. Armour, George M. Pullman, and Calvin S. Brice are among the incorporators of the United States Guarantee company of New York, the object of which is to guarantee the fidelity of persons in places of trust, private and public. It is suggested that the Democratic party of Ohio should request this company to certify at once in behalf of the man to whom their Senatorship has been openly sold.

Lord Chancellor Halsbury of England is fond of mechanics, and at his country place, near Stanmore, he has a small workshop on the grounds, where every day he takes a turn at his lathe, in which art he is quite an adept. He lives in a plain, flat, red building, partly overgrown with ivy, and very unpretentious in general appearance. He loves greatly to play the villager, and his habits are of the simplest kind.

CURRENT NOTES.

Humanity is ready enough to lend a hand, but it is usually empty.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Men are like drums—the one with the big head makes the most noise.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

My son, don't advertise your griefs. If you have crooked legs do not wear striped pantaloons.—*Boston Transcript.*

The difficulty in the way of organizing a joke trust is the fact that it is so troublesome to elect the bored.—*Philadelphia Press.*

People who believe everything that they hear can generally hear plenty of things about their neighbors to believe.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Before we married she was yielding and pensive. But now all is changed." "In what way?" "She is aggressive and expensive."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Is Brown happy in his marriage?" "Well, I think if Brown were to see Mrs. Brown today for the first time he wouldn't even ask for an introduction."—*Life.*

The two most exciting periods in a woman's life are when she is listening to her first proposal and bidding on a basket of broken crockery at an auction.—*Binghamton Herald.*

Miss Gotham—"I don't like young Mr. Dolley. He fairly talked the arm off me last night." Miss Boston—"Yes, he also performed verbal amputation on me."—*New York Sun.*

Braggs—"Your wife is a pretty good cook, is she not?" Mr. N. Peck—"Only middling. She can get up a great roast, though, if I fail to get home before 8 o'clock."—*Terre Haute Express.*

A fashion writer says: "Some women look well in anything." Guess he—or she—never saw a woman in a hired bathing suit. And no woman looks well in-toxicated.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Blinks—"Why do all the lawyers about the court-room look so glum today?" Jinks—"Why, haven't you heard? Mr. Richman is dead." "He must have been very popular among them." "No; but he died without leaving a will."—*New York Weekly.*

The Bachelor—"So you have taken unto yourself one of the daughters of Eve since I saw you last?" The Young Married Man—"No, I don't think she is any relation at all. Her clothes cost more than all the household expenses."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"At last we are alone, and in this little salon, far from the guests, I shall have a chance to tell you how much I love you." "Impossible! Mamma is sitting down at the piano. She is going to sing. Everybody is going to take refuge here."—*Le Figaro.*

Mrs. Tibbetts (to Mrs. Brown, who has lately moved into the neighborhood)—"Good afternoon, Mrs. Brown. I'm your neighbor across the way. Folks on this street are so unsocial. They never call on any one unless they happen to be just so nice, and I knew you would be lonesome."—*Harper's Bazar.*

FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

Pittsburg *Chronicle:* A large "robin roost" is reported in Indiana. The largest robin' roost on this continent is in Canada.

Keokuk *Gate City:* The death of ex-Senator Riddleberger of Virginia suggests many things that can well be left unsaid.

Sioux City *Journal:* The first inquiry that seems to be made regarding a new United States Senator is as to his ability to play poker.

Milwaukee *News:* The war on gambling in Chicago has proceeded so far and so vigorously that no games are running in the grand jury room.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "A tariff reformer is nothing," says Henry George; and we defy anybody to give a better definition of Grover Cleveland.

Minneapolis *Times:* They have discovered a sect of vampires in Kansas City, but the dispatches do not say whether they deal in acres or inside property.

St. Joseph *News:* One of the most extensive breweries in Iowa has been closed. But hold on! Suppress that Prohibition shout! It was closed for repairs only.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* "The Angelus" is creating quite a furory out in Chicago. The most cultured critics of that city observe that they can almost hear the sun-set.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* As Mr. Randall has ever been a protectionist and has now joined the church his present affiliation with the Democratic party seems to be a case of misplaced confidence.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* New York will see to it that the Grant monument is built when the rest of the country goes down into its pocket, just as it did when the Statue of Liberty pedestal was built.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Great has been T. V. Powderly's fall. Once he was considered an able and wise leader of men; now he is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket.

Peoria *Transcript:* Of course we are in favor of Chicago for the World's Fair. But if a compromise must be made Peoria stands ready. It is a dog-goned sight better town than either St. Louis, Washington, or New York for the purpose.

South Bend *Tribune:* New York papers have discovered that "Chicago" is an Indian word signifying "skunk." New York papers will also discover when the World's Fair question is settled that Chicago has skunked New York.

Davenport *Gazette:* An exchange says: "Virginia has produced more picturesque politicians since the war than any other State in the Union." The mother of Presidents has done its part in that line, but in recent years Indiana has been making a Maud S. record.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A brilliant and enthusiastic audience was that which gathered in the Auditorium last evening to listen to the second Sarasate-D'Albert concert. The house was crowded—a remarkable fact when the nature of the entertainment, a violin and pianoforte concert, is taken into consideration. The program opened with a thoroughly enjoyable performance of Beethoven's magnificent "Leonore" overture, No. 3, which was played by a local orchestra under the direction of Mr. Rosenbecker in a manner reflecting great credit upon all parties concerned in its rendition. At the close of the overture Señor Sarasate made his appearance for the Beethoven violin concerto, reversing the order of the opening concert, in which D'Albert was the first to make his bow to the public of Chicago. The concerto displayed the artist's faultless technique to admirable advantage, and it was a delightful thing to hear it played with a purity of tone throughout, with such clearness, in short, and such perfection of intonation as but few living violinists could equal and possibly none surpass, though one or two might be named who would perhaps have given a broader interpretation of the composer's meaning. However, one ought not to expect everything, and the performance was one that was eminently worthy of praise. Señor Sarasate was recalled five times at the close, but declined to grant an encore. After his second number, Saint-Säens' Rondo Capriccioso, he played a Habaniera of his own composition, which displayed in an eminent degree his remarkable facility of execution. A feature of this work was the clever use of the high harmonics. There was also plenty of passage-work in double notes, which it was positively refreshing to hear played throughout in absolute tune—something which is none too frequently the case in the playing of even many artists who are accounted great. At the close another number was demanded and accorded—this time a Spanish dance, also of the player's own composition. Herr D'Albert played for his first number Liszt's showy pianoforte concerto in E flat, which, if in some respects less poetic than the same composer's A major concerto, is yet a greater favorite with pianists, and far more frequently heard, possibly because it affords the player better scope for the display of technical facility. The performance showed the remarkable power and brilliancy of the pianist's art, as well as his extraordinary singing touch in the melodic passages. Even in the fortes the piano made itself felt through the orchestral mass as an important factor in the ensemble. The same remarkable facility was evident in the Grieg number, and still more so in the Liszt Rhapsody which followed. For an encore after the concerto Herr D'Albert played Chopin's "Berceuse," a superb performance from a technical standpoint, yet somewhat wanting in that dainty poetic grace and tenderness which is so characteristic of the work and inheres in every phrase. After the two shorter numbers, in response to persistent recalls, the pianist gave Liszt's arrangement of one of Schubert's "Soirées de Vienna," with what were, if memory serves, one or two little alterations of his own. This was given with extraordinary refinement and finish. To close, the orchestra gave a fine interpretation of "Siegfried's Death," from the "Götterdämmerung," instead of Liszt's "Les Preludes," announced upon the program. The orchestral accompaniments were played with remarkable finish and discretion—barring an occasional horn passage which was out of tune.

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The special program given at the Columbia yesterday was more enjoyable than any regular one in Mr. Wilson Barrett's repertory. It consisted of "The Color Sergeant"—a piece like "The Porter's Knot"—"A Clerical Error," and "Chatterton." Miss Eastlake did not appear in any of the numbers. Mr. Barrett made his first entrance in Mr. H. A. Jones' one-act sketch, "A Clerical Error." In it he plays a middle-aged English clergyman, warm-hearted, generous, fond of a joke, who falls in love with his young ward. His error is to suppose that his affection is reciprocated. When he learns that her heart is set on his young nephew he gracefully retires by treating the whole matter as one of his practical jokes. The situation is an affecting one, and Mr. Barrett is fully equal to it. His pathos is less narrow and personal than in other rôles; and his performance is large in its simplicity and manliness.

One prefers his clergyman in "A Clerical Error" to his Chatterton in the sketch of that name. As the dying poet his pathos strikes one as acute and distressing. This is because it is too expressive and too personal, whereas it should be suggestive and general. But all this aside, Chatterton did not die whiningly. He shut his teeth like a young Spartan and met death in silence.

Tomorrow night Mr. Barrett will revive his version of "Hamlet," which was witnessed in Chicago and reviewed in these columns three years ago.

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At the entertainment of the Chicago Conservatory at McVicker's—the second one of the season—part of the program was devoted to high class music and part to a burletta called "A Dress Rehearsal," which was as dainty a morsel as the local stage has ever offered. The audience overflowed the house. To speak of the music, it is sufficient to mention the names of the performers. Mr. William H. Sherwood rendered selections on the piano from Bach, Field, and Rubinstein; Mme. Biro de Marion, a dramatic soprano of fine voice and imposing presence, sang airs from Weber and Gounod; Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker gave the fantasia from "Carmen" on the violin. This is the first time that members of the musical staff have been heard at a monthly reception, and the showing is one of which Director Kayser may

SIR WILLIAM GULL DEAD.

PARALYSIS ENDS THE LIFE OF A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

Promoted in 1872 for His Successful Treatment of the Prince of Wales—Sketch of His Career—Secrecy Maintained Concerning England's Proposed Silver Notes—French Republican Deputies Hold a Political Caucus—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Dr. Sir William Whitney Gull, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, died today. He suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday. He was 74 years old and one of the most distinguished and finest physicians in the world. He was made a Baronet in 1872 for his success in treating the Prince of Wales for typhoid-fever in 1871.

[Sir William Whitney Gull, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., was born Dec. 31, 1816, being the youngest son of Mr. John Gull of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M. B. in 1841 and M. D. in 1846 at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the Senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847-'49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institution in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. Jan. 20, 1872, he was created a Baronet, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and in the following month he was appointed one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary. In 1888 he resigned the position which for twelve years he had held in the General Medical Council as one of the Crown members. He was President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford (1868), and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). He married in 1848 Susan Anne, daughter of Col. J. Dacre Lacy of Carlisle.]

ENGLAND'S SILVER NOTES.

Great Secrecy Maintained Regarding Them —Neither Confirmation Nor Denial.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[New York Times Cable.]—The news of England's contemplated issue of silver notes, which I gave a week ago, is being cabled back here and has stimulated great interest and much inquiry, the result being an absolute failure to learn more one way or the other than appeared in the original announcement. The information came from a semi-official source which experience has shown to be both well informed and cautious, and I wholly believe it to be true. From the officials themselves not a word of either denial or confirmation can be obtained.

English secrets of this sort are always splendidly guarded, but under this Ministry far more so than ordinarily. Mr. Goschen himself set the example of reticence by making a long speech the other night devoted almost entirely to Portugal and without a solitary word on any financial subject, least of all that which, since my last dispatch, has been a burning topic of discussion here. Mr. Goschen is now at Hatfield in a prolonged conference with Lord Salisbury, and presumably this step is one of the many things they are discussing. Neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Hartington can be in Parliament before Easter, so that the chief political responsibility will devolve on Mr. Goschen, who never catches the influenza or anything else.

The only doubtful point in the matter is whether the new one-pound notes now ready bear on the face a statement that they are silver notes. Of course, in substance, they must be silver notes, since there would be no earthly point in exchanging one for a gold sovereign, and it could be changed into nothing but silver. As to the question if the statement making it a silver note really appears on the face of the note, I was assured that it does, and nobody has been able to get an official denial of the assertion. Such an inscription would naturally be construed as England's first step toward bimetallism, and as such be important to the whole world; but the public here would care very little for that point of view compared with the convenience of the note itself.

Mr. Chaplin, who was backed in this matter by the whole fair-trade element of his party in the last session, moved a bimetallist measure and a debate ensued which the Government managed to get adjourned, and nothing more was ever heard of it. Mr. Chaplin has since entered the Cabinet, and this silver project is regarded as a concession to him and his wing of the party. The effect of the premature disclosure has been still further to advance the price of silver in India, and yesterday the India Council was able to sell bills on Bombay and sixteen lakhs of telegraphic transfers at the highest rupee rate known in years.

My own notion is that Mr. Goschen's scheme as outlined last week is a tentative and experimental bid for trade popularity, which will be followed by sweeping measures if he succeeds. That it will catch the popular fancy I don't at all doubt, but more from its paper than its silver aspects. Gold is an expensive nuisance. When, for example, the failure of the Munster Bank made the transfer of a million sterling from London to Dublin necessary there was a loss of over 160 sovereigns in abrasion alone, and the expense of insurance, freight, and guards amounted to fully £2,000. On a miniature scale this is always going on in every center where gold is handled, so there would be general delight at the substitution of paper, once people were accustomed to it.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Conference of Deputies to Decide Party Action in the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—There was held today a plenary conference or grand caucus of the Republican party, at which 200 Deputies were present. As the Republicans of the Left Center and the Opportunists aggregate between them over 300, the caucus was not plenary as to numbers, but was intended to be as to authority to determine the policy of the Republican party upon certain great questions of national importance. The caucus declared that the essential basis of the Republican program was the maintenance of the military system that made every Frenchman a defender of the country, respect for the laws, the development of popular education, and the defense of the sovereignty of the people, which is the essence of the Republic, against the schemes and projects of all pretenders or other conspirators who propose the restoration of the monarchy or the empire or the rule of any dictator. It was agreed that there should be monthly reunions of the Deputies of the party to consider from the party point of view all questions pending in the Chamber of Deputies and to decide party action in regard to the same. This is an initiation of a regular party organization and caucus system upon the American plan.

DR. PETERS SAID TO BE ALIVE.

French Priests Report Having Recently Met the German Explorer.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 29.—A number of French priests have arrived at Milindi. They state that they recently met Dr. Peters, the German explorer, concerning whose death many conflicting reports have been received at Kiloi. He was in good health.

Later news from up the coast is to the effect that Lieut. Borchert, the German officer, has returned to the coast. Borchert left Vita in September to follow Dr. Peters with a second part of same expedition, Dr. Peters having started at the end of July. But Borchert had a mishap at the start, was wrecked near Kipini, lost all his supplies, and did not finally get away to follow Peters until some time in October. He followed the route of Peters up the Dana River, but never joined him, and did not get beyond the mountains in which that river rises. He is now lying ill at Lamu Island.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Col. Stoppel Advocates a Franco-German Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Col. Stoppel, formerly French military attaché at Berlin, who warned his Government before 1870 that the efficiency of the German army would make war disastrous to France, has published a sensational pamphlet advocating a Franco-German offensive and defensive alliance to check Russia. This alliance, however, he said, is only possible if Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France.

Ridiculed Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Chester, replied to the speech of Mr. Gladstone delivered at the same place Jan. 22. He ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the Liberal party stood upon conviction and not upon influence and said the whole party simply followed Mr. Gladstone like a flock of sheep. He was disappointed at Mr. Gladstone's coolness as to any declaration of the future policy of his party, but thought it was probably due to his fear of widening the gulf between himself and the Radicals. He recognized Mr. Gladstone's generosity in referring to the dispute with Portugal and his statement of the proper attitude of an opposition party on such an occasion. The Government, he said, had no option but to act as it did in that case. He otherwise defended the Government generally against Mr. Gladstone's criticisms.

Germans After British Trade.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 29.—A private commercial house at Bagamoya, acting in behalf of the German East African company, is founding commercial factories on the west coast. If the project proves successful it will bring about the destruction of the monopoly of trade which British and Indian merchants have held for centuries.

Advices from Mozambique state that the Portuguese are acquiring as much territory as possible pending a delimitation of the boundaries of their districts on the Zambesi River.

The British-African Lakes company is making satisfactory peace arrangements with the Arabs and Karongas.

Audience with Princes.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Mr. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, had private audiences yesterday with Prince Alexander and Prince George of Prussia, cousins of the late Emperor Frederick. During the course of the conversation between Mr. Phelps and the Princes Prince Alexander spoke of the late Prof. Agassiz and said that he and the professor had been friends at Neufchatel. Prince George spoke of Americans he had met, and referred particularly to Miss Emma Thursby and Bret Harte. He said he met Miss Thursby while she was at Ems. The conversation was carried on in the German language.

She Couldn't Sing Tenor.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—There is no apparent prospect of Agnes Huntington resuming the part of Wilfred in "Marjorie" at the Prince of Wales Theater which she threw up Monday. Her voice is contralto and the part is tenor. The management, as her voice was straining, promised frequently to have it rewritten, but failed to do so. She was therefore compelled to resign a position worth $400 a week. Joseph Tepley, tenor, takes the part tomorrow.

Vessels Not with Storms.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The British steamer Lake Superior, from Boston, which has arrived at Liverpool, lost 325 head of cattle during stormy weather.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Dania, Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, via Southampton, sailed from Havre for New York today. She has on board the passengers and cargo of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Suevia from Hamburg Jan. 29 for New York, which put back to Southampton Jan. 27 with her shaft cracked.

Mr. Morley's Plain Talk.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Morley, speaking at Liverpool, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Parnell's statesmanship. He said if Mr. Goschen was so satisfied—as he pretended—with the argument on the Government's side in the Irish question he, for his part, was equally satisfied with the results of the bye-elections. The Irish, he held, would be deserving only of contempt if they did not show to the utmost their resentment against the present administration.

Memorial to the Porte.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Advices from Crete state that high Cretan and Moslem personages have sent a memorial to the Porte congratulating it upon the measures already taken to restore order there and expressing the hope that continued action will be taken to assure the future of the island, every foot of which, they say, cost their forefathers streams of blood.

The New Bank of Brazil.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Senator Figueredo, President of the National Bank of Brazil, at a conference of the managers of the Banque de Paris at Pays Bas, stated that the new bank is the same as the "triplet" bank previously announced. He explained that the National Bank of Brazil suspended the conversion of notes into gold because gold was at from 10 to 12 per cent premium.

Socialists as Candidates.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The candidatures of 300 Social Democrats are announced, as well as that of Herr Rochum, the Catholic Democrat.

The Cologne *Gazette's* Coburg correspondent denies that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is the author of the pamphlet referred to by Prince von Schoenaich Carolath in the Reichstag Saturday.

Russians Plan for War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—There was today a prolonged military council which discussed plans for Russian operations in the event of war on the Chinese frontier. The most eminent officers of the army were present, as well as the Czar's two uncles, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael, and the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, and Paul.

Mrs. Langtry Seriously Ill.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The following bulletin was issued late this evening:

Mrs. Langtry is suffering from a severe attack of fever, which will prevent her leaving her bed for some days and require her to be kept absolutely quiet. W. M. COLLINS, M. D.

Count Andrassy Said to Be Dying.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—The illness from which Count Andrassy has lately suffered is now pronounced critical. His sons have been summoned to the bedside of their father, and his physicians intimate their belief that his death is only a question of hours.

Chief-Justice of Samoa.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Dr. Kinloche Cook, a barrister and an authority on the Samoan Islands, will be nominated by England to the office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Samoa, created by the recently made tripartite treaty.

Heavy Floods on the Rhine.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Heavy floods prevail along the Rhine. The bridge of boats at Dusseldorf has been broken by the rushing water and sections of it have been carried away.

Dock-Laborers' Strike Spreading.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The strike of dock laborers at Liverpool and Birkenhead is spreading.

Emin Pasha Much Better.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 29.—The condition of Emin Pasha has greatly improved.

Brevities Sent by Cable.

Maj. Wissmann and his officers have been duly decorated.

Prof. Westphal, mental disease specialist, is dead in Berlin.

It is reported in Lisbon that Serpa Pinto will come to America "for his health."

From St. Petersburg comes the rumor that German colonization in South Russia is to be prohibited.

Her Majesty's Theater in London has been closed. Four hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the house.

The Dublin *Express* says that Mr. Parnell and Lord Carysfort will each donate £2,000 toward improving the harbor of Arklow.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The New York Commission Thinks It Preferable to County Care.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The first annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy was made public today. A considerable amount of space is devoted to a comparison of State care and county care of the insane, and the report takes strong ground in favor of the former. A large number of shocking incidents observed in the county institutions are related. The commission concluded that however feasible may be the theory of county care it has fallen far short in practice of the hopes entertained for it. Its difficulties and defects seem to be ineradicable, and the system should be abolished by the Legislature. State care, on the other hand, while not perfect, represents all that is best in the present state of medical knowledge.

TAKES A TIGHTER GRIP.

IOWA'S DEADLOCK STILL KEEPS LEGISLATION AT A STANDSTILL.

Twelve Ballots Taken Yesterday Without Result—So Many Republicans Kept Away from the Capitol by Illness That if the House Were Now Organized the Republicans Would Have a Majority of but One on Joint Ballot—The Farmers' Alliance—General Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The deadlock in the House seems to have taken a tighter grip today. Twelve ballots were taken without result, and thus far no offers have been made by either party looking towards a compromise. A prominent Republican Senator in discussing the situation this afternoon said that if the House should organize now it would leave the Republicans with the narrow majority of one on joint ballot. Senators McCoy, Lawrence, and Caldwell, all Republicans, are at their homes sick. Smith of Mitchell, a Republican Representative, is sick and in the hospital in this city. Representative Law (Republican) was taken sick today. Representatives Roundy, Russell, and Eilers (Democrats) are on the invalid list, but could be got here if occasion demanded. On the election of United States Senator and most other questions of a partisan nature the Democrats could count on the votes of Senator Barnett (Independent) and Senator Engle (Union Labor). This would give them twenty-two votes in the Senate and fifty in the House, or seventy-two in all, while the Republicans, not counting the sick members, would have twenty-five in the Senate and forty-eight in the House, a total of seventy-three, which makes it really too close for comfort.

A slight flurry was created in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Cleveland (Dem.) when he lugged into the record in the guise of a memorial a letter written to him embodying the resolution of a Farmers' Alliance in his district opposing Allison and supporting Larrabee for United States Senator. It will have little effect. Senator Engle, the Union Labor Senator, also presented a petition setting forth that a certain Farmers' Alliance in Jasper County had passed a resolution opposing Allison but favoring no particular one for his place. The petition which accompanied it had only ten signatures, and was not looked upon as an especially formidable document. The letter which Senator Cleveland produced, embodying the resolution of the Cass County Alliance, set forth that said alliance would hold not only Senator Cleveland but Representative Wilson responsible for their votes on this question. Now Representative Wilson is the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House and he has already gone into the Republican caucus and voted for Allison. When asked about this letter and the resolution he said he had received a similar one, and would present it to the House after organization. "It represents but a handful of my constituents," he said, "and it is both a petition and a threat and will amount to nothing."

Another Representative said he expected to get some such document himself, but he knew the majority of the Republicans of his district were favorable to Allison, and he should vote for him. Finn, who was at one time thought to be anti-Allison, shows a letter from some of his constituents in which his vote for Allison in caucus is commended and the statement made that it suits the people of his district with few exceptions.

"If any Republicans write me asking that I vote against Allison," the Senator remarked, "I shall tell them that I believe it time for their Republicanism to be warmed over."

The Republicans have put the name of H. S. Wilcox on their ticket for Chief Clerk instead of Ben Van Steinberg. This Legislature is breaking the record on deadlocks.

SENSATION IN THE OHIO SENATE.

Democrats Try the Bogus Telegram Scheme to Break the Tie.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Marquis-Lampson contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship came up this morning in the Senate and furnished a big sensation. A bungling attempt at forgery was made by some one in an effort to get Senator Schneider (Republican) to leave the Senate and thus allow the Democrats to railroad the hearing of the case. There were seventeen Republican and seventeen Democratic Senators present (Senator Howells, Democrat, being at home ill), one Democratic vacancy being created by the death of Senator Ashburn. If Senator Schneider could have been inveigled into the trap the Democrats would have had a majority and the alleged "summary" of the testimony procured by a Democratic committee would have been passed upon and adopted.

Senator Cole opened the ball by offering a resolution reciting that a bogus telegram had been sent to Senator Schneider for the purpose of securing his absence from the Senate, and asking that a committee be appointed to investigate the charge. It was adopted and Messrs. Kerr, Cole, and Burnanan were named. Senator Schneider, who was referred to in the resolution, arose and made an explanation. About 2 o'clock this morning he was awakened by a messenger boy, who delivered a telegram purporting to have been sent by Mr. Schmitt, a neighbor announcing the serious illness of his wife. The telegraph office was closed at the time, and he decided to wait until he could hear from home before leaving his place in the Senate. When the telegraph lines resumed business this morning he telegraphed to his family and received an answer from his daughter to the effect that her mother was in perfect health and that they had not sent for him. The Senator knew that his friend Schmitt had not attempted to deceive him.

This afternoon the committee found that the message of Mr. Schneider was written on a sending blank. It never passed through a telegraph operator's hand, and is therefore a complete forgery. There is no doubt that its object was to draw Mr. Schneider away from his seat in the Senate and give the Democrats a majority of those present.

When Mr. Shaw, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented the report in the Marquis-Lampson case a long parliamentary wrangle ensued on the question of allowing the committee further time to add certain testimony to the report, but it was defeated by a tie vote. A call of the Senate was demanded, the vote being 17 and 17. The Chair refused to hear any motions, and the Senate patiently waited for the arrival of Mr. Howells (Dem.), who was said to be on the road.

Sergeants-at-Arms were dispatched for sandwiches, pies, etc., and the President pro tem. chewed a lean ham sandwich at the President's desk, while the other members picnicked on the floor of the Senate. Finally at 4:35 Mr. Howells put in an appearance and the reading of the report was begun, the Republicans opposing with all sorts of dilatory motions which were voted down. It is the intention after the reading is completed to offer a resolution showing that W. V. Marquis was elected Lieutenant-Governor by a certain plurality and railroad it through.

Ohio Democrats Suspicious.

GEORGETOWN, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Republican leaders met yesterday in secret conclave at Amelia and decided that the party would not put up a candidate for the State Senate against John M. Pattison, Democrat. On a full vote this (the Fourth) district is Democratic, but the Democrats are fearful that this strange movement of their adversaries has a purpose in it which requires watching. There is undoubtedly some uneasiness on the part of the Democrats regarding the situation. James D. Gardner, a Republican and a prominent tobacco dealer of Ripley, this county, has announced that he will run independently. The fate of the redistricting movement hangs on this election.

Republican National League Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—One thousand delegates and 1,000 alternates, it is said, will attend the Republican National League Convention here March 4. Among those expected to come and deliver addresses are Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Congressmen C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, W. E. Mason of Illinois, and J. C. Burrows of Michigan.

Against Prohibition in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 29. — [Special.] — A mass-meeting was held here this evening in the interest of high license. This is the first public attempt made to fight prohibition since its adoption in 1872. A league has been formed in Rutland and the campaign will be pushed for the repeal of the law.

In Support of Gen. Goff.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 29.—When the joint session convened this morning Judge Edwin Maxwell of the minority of the Gubernatorial Committee spoke in support of the claims of Gen. Goff, making a strong argument from his standpoint. Senator Morris will speak for Gen. Goff tomorrow.

Ohio Woman Suffragists.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association today a resolution was adopted providing for a thorough canvass of the State to secure signers to petitions for woman suffrage. The Australian ballot system was approved.

Arkansas Prohibitionists.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Prohibition State Alliance met tonight. About fifty counties were represented. The reports showed gratifying progress in the temperance cause throughout the State and fully confirmed the statements of speakers that Arkansas was rapidly moving in the direction of local option.

FEW NEW CASES OF THE GRIP.

The Death List Comprises Old People and Children Mostly.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths yesterday, ninety-nine certificates being returned to the Health Department up to 4 o'clock. There was also a decrease in the number of victims claimed by the influenza, but ten deaths being charged to that disease. These were:

MARY JAUCH, aged 57, No. 2443 South La Salle street, asthma, bronchitis, and the grip.

LOUISE R. J. DOLLE, aged 36, No. 440 West Harrison street, pneumonia and the grip.

MARY SULLIVAN, aged 57, No. 807 North Paulina street, influenza.

JANE SWEENEY, aged 77, No. 96 Ashland street, phthisis, pulmonalis, and influenza.

SUSAN E. GARRITY, aged 42, No. 597 La Salle street, influenza.

GERTIE MITCHELL, aged 1 year 6 months, Seventy-fifth street and Grand Crossing, influenza.

CHARLES W. MACK, aged 25, No. 906 Fulton street, pneumonia and influenza.

MARY ANN MARMON, aged 27, Irving Park, the grip.

MARY KEELING, aged 48, No. 164 North avenue, the grip.

EDWARD RUSSELL WRIGHT, aged 14 months, No. 6420 Sheridan avenue, influenza complicated with brain trouble.

It is the opinion of the health authorities that the influenza in Chicago has about run its course. Ten of the deaths reported yesterday were caused by pneumonia, four by bronchitis, and eight by pulmonary complaints.

An Influenza Sufferer Commits Suicide.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—At noon today, during the temporary absence of his family, Jacob Adell of Fairmount, who was suffering from the grip, saturated his head with coal oil and applied a lighted match. He was burned to death before help could arrive.

Victims in Other Places.

Princess Christiana, daughter of Queen Victoria, is suffering from the influenza at Wiesbaden.

The influenza epidemic at Gratz is spreading. There were ten deaths from the disease during the last week.

Ezra Ellier, for many years proprietor of the Plainview Hotel, Plainview, Minn., died there yesterday from influenza.

Influenza has stopped the Logan County (Illinois) Court, Judge Herdman and other officials being down with the disease.

Three more deaths from the grip have occurred at Winona, Minn., the victims being Charles Miller, Frank Spubach, and T. Pelky.

At Dubuque, Ia., yesterday Philip D. Hosford died after four days' illness of the grip, which developed into congestion of the brain.

Dr. R. F. Baker, aged 60, the eldest homeopathic physician in Dubuque, died last night of the influenza. Three other deaths from the grip occurred here yesterday.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL LANDMARK GONE.

Interesting History of the Old First Church at Danvers Center, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The destruction of the old First Church at Danvers Center yesterday removes one of the venerable landmarks of New England ecclesiastical history. The church community was the center of the notorious witchcraft delusion, and within one of the buildings which formerly occupied the site many of the victims were examined. The origin of the fire is not known. The Rev. Charles B. Rice was the first to discover it, and then the flames were bursting through the great memorial windows, which, singularly enough, marked the exact portion of the wall ripped up by the lightning when the church was struck last summer. The church destroyed was the fifth meeting-house of this society since the erection of the original in 1672. It was dedicated Nov. 21, 1839, and cost $12,000 originally. The building occupied a commanding position on the highest elevation in Danvers. Last year the society expended some $6,000 in remodeling and improving the church, and twelve beautiful memorial windows, the gifts of many friends, were added to its adornment. It was impossible to save any portion of the contents, and all of the church property was destroyed. The loss of the old Bible and pulpit is most keenly felt, as they both belonged to the witchcraft days. The original church was the one where the Rev. George Burroughs, the witchcraft martyr of twelve years later, officiated as pastor in 1680, being succeeded by the Rev. Deodat Lawson in 1684, and he by the Rev. Samuel Parris, the famous promoter of the witchcraft delusion of 1692. The second meeting-house was erected in 1701, the third in 1736. This latter meeting-house was burned, as believed, by an incendiary to cover the robbery of the church plate Sept. 24, 1805. The fourth meeting-house was of brick, and was dedicated Nov. 20, 1806. A chapel was built in 1835. Soon afterward a crack appearing in one of the church walls the building was regarded as unsafe and was taken down to make way for the edifice now destroyed. The Rev. Milton P. Braman, D. D., preached in this church and officiated as its pastor till his death in 1861. The Rev. C. B. Rice was called in 1863, and is now upon the twenty-seventh year of his pastorate.

ORGANIZATION OF RETAIL LUMBERMEN.

Determined to Stop the Wholesalers Selling Directly to the Consumers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The retail lumbermen from the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota met in convention here today and formed an organization to protect themselves against the encroachments of wholesalers and manufacturers who are selling directly to consumers and thus taking their natural trade away from them. The result of their deliberations this afternoon was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. One provision of the constitution is in the nature of a mild boycott, the retailers resolving that they will refuse to patronize any wholesaler who sells to the consumer. A Secretary is to be appointed tomorrow, who will attend to all executive details. There will be a board of directors and other officers. The manufacturers are not antagonizing the scheme; in fact, they favor it, for they would not like to see the patronage of the retailers diverted from them. There are about 175 in attendance. A banquet was given the delegates by the wholesalers at the West Hotel tonight.

NEW JERSEY GRANGERS IN CONFERENCE.

Resolutions in Favor of Certain "Free Ports of Entry."

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Among other resolutions offered at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society today was one requesting Congress to designate certain ports where American citizens may exchange products of the United States for products of other countries unhampered by customs duties. President Burrows delivered the annual address, in which he charged the depreciation of the farming industry in the State in a large measure to unfair freight rates which allow Western producers to land their enormous production in Eastern markets at too low figures.

Pittsburg Plate Glass Company Profits.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—The profits of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company for 1889 were nearly $1,000,000. Regular dividends to the amount of 23 per cent were paid during the year, and today a special dividend of 11¾ per cent was declared, making $900,000 net profit for 1889.

All affections of the kidneys and liver are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

MUST BE TAUGHT ENGLISH

WISCONSIN OFFICIALS PREPARING TO ENFORCE THE BENNETT LAW.

State Superintendent Thayer Addresses a Circular to the Boards of Education Asking Their Co-operation in the Enforcement of the Law—A Milwaukee Preacher Buys a "Salted" Silver Mine—Timme Says He Has Been Misrepresented—Brewer Meims Insane.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—State Superintendent of Schools Thayer today issued a circular to Boards of Education throughout the State asking their coöperation in the enforcement of the new school law, the so-called Bennett law. He quotes that portion of the law which requires that every parent or other person having under his control a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall cause the child to attend during a period of not less than twelve weeks of each year some public or private day school wherein reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history are taught in the English language. "It will," the circular says, "be readily seen that there is no intent or purpose to ostracise, antagonize, or in any manner interfere with parochial or any other form of private school. The law has due regard for the rights of conscience, holds parents alone responsible, and requires of them only that they provide for their children somehow and somewhere that secular education which the State deems necessary for its own prosperity and the welfare of its citizens. The thing that is antagonized by this law is the practice of allowing children of this State of proper school age to pass that period of life without acquiring a minimum of education in the elementary branches, without acquiring the ability to think in the language of the country, to express themselves intelligently in that language, and without becoming familiar with the essential features of United States history."

BOUGHT A SALTED MINE.

A couple of Milwaukeeans were neatly swindled in the purchase of a silver mine in Colorado some time ago, the mine being one of the "salted" kind. One of the purchasers was the Rev. A. A. Hoskin, who was a prominent man when the Gogebic bubble was at its biggest, and who made and lost a lot of money in the days when Milwaukee turned out two new mining companies a day. Mr. Hoskin's experience with Gogebic stocks did not deprive him of a penchant for the mining business, and he turned his attention to gold and silver. In Colorado he found what appeared to be a promising property, and after making a personal examination he and another Milwaukee man bought the mine. The specimens of ore from the mine were assayed and proved to be all right, but, unfortunately, the said ore had originally been mined somewhere else and dumped into the ground purchased by Mr. Hoskin and his friend, whose name Mr. Hoskin now refuses to divulge.

TIMME SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED.

Ex-State Senator Quarles, who is one of Secretary of State Timme's most intimate friends and who presented Timme's name before the last State convention, when asked today what he thought of Timme's candidacy for a fifth term said: "I think the papers must have misquoted Timme, as he told me within a week that under no circumstances would he be a candidate, and I said to him: 'Do not let any living man induce you to let your name come up before a State convention.'"

In another interview today Mr. Timme says his candidacy has been misrepresented, as he is not soliciting a renomination, but if the convention tendered him a renomination he would be pleased to accept.

LEOPOLD MELMS INSANE.

Leopold Melms, an old and well-known citizen, was committed to the insane asylum today. Thirty years ago Mr. Melms was the leading brewer of Milwaukee, conducting on the South Side what is now known as the Pabst Brewery. Mr. Melms was getting on well in business, and was making what was then regarded as the best beer in the country, when an inventor of a new process that was intended to revolutionize the beer manufacturing business put in an appearance and succeeded in inducing Melms to adopt his patent machinery, and $38,000 worth of spoiled beer had to be dumped into the Menominee River as a result of the experiment. In the meantime customers went elsewhere, and Melms gradually lost his business.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A Father and Three Children Perish in a Burning House at St. Johns, N. F.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Four lives were lost at St. Johns, N. F., last night by the burning of a dwelling house. The victims were John Gorley and his three children—two girls and a boy—aged respectively 6, 8, and 15 years. The fire broke out at midnight in the lower part of the house. Daniel Mulrooney, a fireman, hearing the alarm, ran to the scene with a ladder and met Gorley outside the house. Gorley said that his six children were in the attic, and, throwing off his coat and hat, dashed into the burning house despite the warning shouts of Mulrooney. A few moments later he appeared at the attic window and Mulrooney, raising his ladder, mounted to the rescue. In the meantime Gorley's wife had reached the street. Gorley passed three of the children out of the window to Mulrooney, who assisted them to the sidewalk. By this time smoke was pouring out of the windows in dense volumes, and when Mulrooney turned to receive the fourth child he could not see Gorley. He plunged, his body half through the window, reached out his arm and touched Gorley, but he fell forward and disappeared. The fireman could see one of the remaining children in an iron bedstead, but was powerless to reach it. The bodies of the four victims were recovered horribly burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DR. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY PLEADS GUILTY

He Is Sent to the Penitentiary for Larceny and Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—Dr. William H. Bradley, formerly an editorial writer for the Philadelphia *Press* and more recently manager of the weekly edition of that journal, was arraigned today on indictments charging him with larceny of money furnished him to purchase postage stamps for the mailing department of the *Weekly Press*. Other indictments charge Bradley with embezzlement. It is alleged that his misappropriations amounted in the aggregate to between $8,000 and $9,000. Evidence was presented and the case given to the jury, but before a verdict had been returned counsel for Bradley withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty. Judge Biddle then sentenced Bradley to five years and six months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

AFRICAN M. E. BISHOPS IN CONFERENCE.

Annual Session at Charleston, S. C.—An Allusion to the Race Question.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Bench of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened here today. Reports from the various Episcopal Districts were read, showing a remarkable growth of the church. No allusion was made to the race question save in the discussion as to the selection of the next place of meeting. Selma, Ala., had been decided upon at the last session as the place, but the conference changed its mind and selected Philadelphia. As a reason for this it was urged that the race prejudice in Selma was an insuperable objection. Services were held in one of the churches tonight at which Bishop Tanner preached. The conference will continue in session for several days.

MANUFACTURE OF BOGUS COFFEE BEANS.

Flour, Water, and Mucilage Said to Be the Chief Ingredients.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The genius that led to the manufacture of wooden nutmegs has broken loose again. This time flour, water, and some unknown ingredient like mucilage take the place of wood, and, instead of nutmegs, coffee—genuine Rio, Java, Mocha, or any desired brand—is manufactured. The manufacture of this stuff has been going on successfully for some time at Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J. Some of the wholesale grocers down-town have a quantity of these manufactured coffee beans.

Rescued from the Blockade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.—The Boston Howard Athenæum company, which has been snowed up in the Western mountains for the last nine days, arrived here this evening.

"What next?" If it is a cough, why, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup of course. 25 cents.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Illinois, fair weather, southwesterly winds, warmer in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion.

For Indiana, clearing in southern, fair in northern portion, westerly winds, warmer in southern, slightly cooler in northern portion.

For Lower Michigan, rain in eastern, fair in western portion, colder in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, variable winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 29—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Slightly colder, fair weather, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Bar. at 7 a. m. reduced.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Montreal	30.06	34	38	28	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.94	4	8	S. E.	Clear.	....	
Medicine Hat	30.12	0	34	N. W.	Snow.	....	
New York	30.22	46	48	S. W.	Fair.	....	
Washington, D. C	30.28	56	58	S. W.	Rain.	.12	
Norfolk, Va	30.30	52	58	E.	Cl'udy	....	
Charleston, S. C	30.34	60	64	Calm.	Cl'udy	....	
Jacksonville, Fla	30.34	62	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02	
Pensacola, Fla	30.32	66	68	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04	
Vicksburg, Miss	30.27	58	68	S. W.	Fair.	....	
New Orleans, La	30.24	66	76	S. W.	Cl'udy	.12	
Galveston, Tex	30.24	64	70	S. E.	Clear.	....	
Nashville, Tenn	30.20	50	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02	
Cleveland, O	30.18	44	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10	
Buffalo, N. Y	30.08	38	44	S. W.	Rain.	....	
Oswego, N. Y	30.12	34	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	....	
Rochester, N. Y	30.10	41	48	W.	Cl'udy	....	
Erie, Pa	30.12	34	50	S. W.	Rain.	.08	
Cincinnati, O	30.14	38	46	S. W.	Rain.	.20	
Sandusky, O	30.10	38	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10	
Toledo, O	30.08	40	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02	
Detroit, Mich	30.06	36	44	S.	Cl'udy	....	
Alpena, Mich	30.06	32	40	N.	Cl'udy	....	
Manistee, Mich

WILL BEGIN MORE SUITS.

LEAGUE MAGNATES DECIDE TO KEEP UP THE LEGAL BATTLE.

Injunction Proceedings to Be Instituted Against All Brotherhood Players Reserved by the League—The Hon. M. J. Kelly on the Situation—Proceedings of the Arbitration Committee — Skating Races at Newburg, N. Y.—Racing Results at Clifton—Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—"If they enjoin me, it goes," remarked Michael J. Kelly as he stood in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. "I'll walk up to the Captain's office and draw my salary. But they can't enjoin me. These law suits are a dead dog. An injunction suit would be laughed out of court in Massachusetts. We are the people. The league is beaten and they haven't got sense enough to know it. You can put it down that Kel says they won't be in it this season."

The cause of these remarks was the information tendered Mr. Kelly that the league had decided to bring injunction suits against its players in all States and fight the legal battle to the end. This was the sum and substance of the proceedings of the National League at its meeting today.

The reconvened annual meeting of the league was called to order at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 3 o'clock, and the session lasted four hours. N. E. Young presided. The Chicago club was represented by A. G. Spalding and Walter Spalding. The other clubs were represented as follows: New York, John B. Day, C. T. Dillingham, and Walter Spalding; Philadelphia, A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers; Pittsburg, A. K. Scandrett and W. R. Brown; Cleveland, F. De H. Robinson, Davis Hawley, and George W. Howe; Indianapolis, John T. Brush and J. H. Martin; Brooklyn, C. H. Byrne, J. J. Doyle, and F. A. Abell; Cincinnati, Harry Stern; Boston, A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant.

The Negotiations Committee, through their Chairman, submitted a report consisting of the statement that a number of players had been engaged for league clubs by the committee, and that applications from over 300 players had been received.

The special committee reported that under their direction suits in equity had been instituted in New York and Philadelphia to restrain certain reserved players from playing with any but their respective league clubs during the season of 1890; that in Philadelphia the proceedings were being pushed for final argument without asking for a preliminary injunction, but that in New York a test case had been made with the New York club as plaintiff and John M. Ward as defendant, and an application for a preliminary injunction argued and refused; that in the latter case the Judge, M. J. O'Brien, while holding that in the face of the record no urgency appeared that would warrant the issuance of the preliminary injunction, and that the regular trial was necessary to dissipate doubts and substantiate by proofs the right to a perpetual restraining order against Ward, most unequivocally decided the main contention in favor of the league's claim that the eighteenth paragraph of the players' contract of 1889 gave to each club an option on the player's services for the season of 1890.

WILL BEGIN MORE SUITS.

The committee, while congratulating the league on this first judicial indorsement of the reserve clause in its contracts, recommended that they be authorized to direct the prosecution of not only the New York and Philadelphia suits to a final conclusion but that suits in equity be instituted in every State and court in the United States where it is necessary to obtain proper jurisdiction to restrain league players who are bound and reserved by contract with league clubs for 1890 from giving their services to any other club or clubs. The report as presented was adopted as a whole and the league adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The league at its meeting thoroughly discussed Judge O'Brien's decision, and the magnates expressed themselves as greatly pleased that the reserve rule, which it had always been claimed would not stand the test of law courts, had been affirmed by such high authority.

There is a great deal of gossip floating about as to the plans proposed and to be proposed, but the only one that has any real foundation is a proposition to take in two more clubs and make up a twelve-club circuit. Fred Stearns and D. O. Mills of Detroit are here in the interest of such a scheme and will be present at the league's session tomorrow morning. The scheme is to take in Detroit and Baltimore. There is little probability tonight that the scheme will be adopted. The Chicago club is understood to favor it, but the others are not in favor of increasing the circuit. There will surely be ten clubs, as the Indianapolis and Washington men announce that they are in to stay, and while the sentiment of the league is for eight clubs no effort will be made to drive out Indianapolis or Washington.

John I. Rogers says that the players will find that there is no bluff about the projected lawsuits, and that they will be brought against certain players in every club where service can be made upon them.

It is said that the league will disqualify the brotherhood leaders, but it is not probable that anything definite will be done in this direction, as the league men claim that all reserved players disqualify themselves under the National agreement by engaging with other clubs and no formal disqualification is necessary.

The order upon the decision of Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court denying the application of the Metropolitan Exhibition company to restrain John Ward from playing with the brotherhood was signed today by the Judge in the presence of George F. Duysters, one of the counsel for the company, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the legal representative of Ward.

Mr. Duysters informed the court that the case had been upon the regular special term calendar for some time and called the attention of the Judge to the fact that he had promised to facilitate the trial of the suit as much as possible. Judge O'Brien stated that he would see that the case was put upon the day calendar for the February term, which begins next week. Ex-Judge Howland announced that he did not think he would be ready to proceed with the trial before the second week in February.

"RESERVE" PLAYERS JUBILANT.

Judge O'Brien's Decision Apt to Prove a Two-Edged Weapon.

When the friends of the Players' League read the special report of Judge O'Brien's decision in the Ward case in yesterday's TRIBUNE they concluded that they ought to shake hands with themselves and each other and then pose for congratulations. They felt exceedingly well. The doubts as to the value of the decision which the reports of it published the evening before had created were dispelled and they were accordingly happy. It was conceded that the ruling on the construction to be placed on the word "reserve" was favorable to the plaintiff, but that was not considered material. The plaintiff had claimed a contract that gave the New York club an option on Ward's services for the season of 1890, and the league had declared that all other reserved players were similarly situated and had no right to agree to play for any club other than the one that reserved them. Judge O'Brien substantially said the plaintiff had not a valid option on the services of Ward. It had gone into court to ask a false contract for the option claimed should be awarded it and the court said:

"A court of equity will not make a contract which the parties themselves have not made and it will not enforce an indefinite one."

This is the point on which the alleged contract failed to disclose any terms or conditions upon which Ward had agreed to perform any service in the season of 1890. He was simply reserved and it was agreed he should not be "held" for less than $6,000. Judge O'Brien's remarks on the point were as follows:

"The failure of the existing contract to expressly provide the terms and conditions of the contract to be made for 1890 either renders the latter indefinite and uncertain, or we must infer that the same terms and conditions are to be incorporated in the one to be now enforced, which necessarily includes the reserve clause, for no good reason can be suggested, if all the others are to be included, why this should be omitted."

To any other person than a lawyer that sentence indicates that Judge O'Brien regards the option claimed as, at best, "indefinite and uncertain," and inclines to the belief that the plaintiff has asked the court to "make a contract which the parties themselves have not made." He did not rule on the question of contract, but it is evident that a ruling based on the law and the reasoning he presents must be against the plaintiff. If Judge O'Brien's views will apply in future trials the league has not much to hope for from further litigation. Because he thinks it proper that the rights of the parties should be determined by a trial before the ball season begins" it does not follow that he thinks the league has a chance to win. Having been a ball-player and being interested in the game he wishes to see controversies affecting the players' rights definitely settled. As a matter of jurisdiction he had to deal with an application for a temporary injunction. That he refused to grant. Then he told the parties they ought to settle their dispute in the proper way and if they wished to do so he would assist them. If the league will act upon this suggestion it will bring about a speedy decision of the questions involved. Perhaps it wants such a decision. Possibly it does not.

Anson says the league will fight. He is disappointed by the decision, but is full of fight and will not give up. Jimmy Ryan reached the city yesterday morning. He looks well and expresses himself pleased over the decision. Yesterday afternoon he met Anson and the two hard hitters had an argument over the situation. Each was sure the other was wrong and so expressed himself. Ryan insisted that the league contracts were not equitable and therefore could not be enforced in a court of justice.

"Equity," said he, "must be the foundation of all contracts. Your contract is one-sided. You sign me for a season's service and stipulate that you shall have the right to release me by giving me ten days' notice. According to equity I must have an equal right to give you ten days' notice and throw up my contract."

"There is no use talking about equity," replied Anson. "The managers must have the upper hand of the players or the business can't be run honorably or successfully."

BOARD OF ARBITRATION DOINGS.

Several Protests from Players Considered—The Atlantic Association Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Board of Arbitration today was a long one, as there were a great many complaints and disputes to be settled. President N. E. Young presided, and there were present in addition, representing the National League, John B. Day of New York and John I. Rogers of Philadelphia. Only one member of the board on the part of the association—John J. O'Neill—was present. President Phelps was represented by W. H. Whitaker of Philadelphia, and A. G. Taurman Jr. was represented by Chris Von der Ahe. C. H. Burn, the retiring Secretary of the board, tendered his resignation and turned over the papers and cash pertaining to his office. Zach Phelps of Louisville was elected Secretary of the board. The first real business was a protest from the Des Moines club against the signing of N. J. Cody, who was claimed as a reserve player, by the Cleveland club. Chairman Young, President of the league, stated that he had not been notified by the Secretary of the Western Association that Cody had been reserved by the Des Moines club. The board decided that the Des Moines club had no redress, because of the failure of its Secretary to notify Mr. Young that Cody had been reserved.

C. A. Swartwood of the last season Toronto club made a complaint that he had been reserved in violation of a verbal agreement by the Toronto management, which was in effect that if Swartwood would submit to a reduction in salary he would not be reserved. Swartwood agreed and accepted the reduced salary, but the Toronto club failed to keep its part of the contract. The board ordered that the Toronto club be given ten days to show proof that the claim was not a just one. If the club fails to do so Secretary Phelps was directed to promulgate the release of Mr. Swartwood.

The next case was that of Tim O'Rourke of the Peoria club, who claimed that part of his salary was wrongfully withheld from him. The Secretary was directed to inform Mr. O'Rourke that if the facts were as stated the board would do everything in its power to compel the Peoria club to pay the arrears of salary.

Complaint was received from Charles Bowers of Philadelphia, who alleged that the Sioux City club had not paid him in full for the last season and asking that his release be granted to him. The board voted to grant the release asked.

The next matter taken up was the Atlantic Association and Players' League muddle. J. H. Schoenmaker of Newark, W. W. Burnham of New Haven, and President J. H. Braden represented the association. The New England League was represented by Col. A. Sullivan of Lowell, W. J. Pierce of Worcester, and W. J. Land of Hartford. This is a case where the Atlantic Association claims that the Hartford, Lowell, and Worcester clubs have forfeited their membership by failure to comply with the constitution, and that anything done to the players of said clubs under a constitutional amendment revert to the Atlantic Association. The New England clubs say that they did not agree to the amendment and that, whether it is binding on them or not, if they were to disband in this way they would get out of base-ball altogether. Both sides were heard at length, and the board settled the dispute by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New England League, constituting Lowell, Springfield, and Hartford, be admitted to the protection of the qualified articles of admission upon the tendering of the resignations to the Atlantic Association of the Lowell, Worcester, and Hartford clubs; the question of the admission of the Providence club to the New England League being held in abeyance pending inquiry into the status of the Providence club recently admitted to the Atlantic Association.

This resolution decides against the Atlantic Association, and practically says that its constitutional agreement in regard to forfeiting membership was not binding. The Atlantic men are indignant over the decision, as they consider that the board overstepped its power in deciding that they have not the right to make rules to govern themselves that are not prohibited in the National agreement. Mr. Whitaker said there was a dispute as to the amount due from their the Board of Arbitration had nothing to do with settling the constitutional disputes of minor organizations.

The board directed the Secretary to call the attention of all National agreement clubs to the fourth clause of the articles of qualified admission, which prohibits them from playing against clubs containing players who have been disqualified. The board then adjourned.

TAKING ANOTHER TACK.

Pittsburg League Stockholders to Sue the Brotherhood People for Damages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—William McCallin, Mayor of Pittsburg, is to be sued for conspiracy, as were also ex-United States District Attorney W. A. Stone, M. B. Lemon, Henry B. Rea, W. W. Kerr, and others. At least that is the allegation of William A. Nimick, President of the old Pittsburg League Base-Ball Club. The prospective suits are the outcome of the formation of the Pittsburg Players' League Club. At first the league claimed that the reserve clause in the contracts would hold the players, but when Judge O'Brien of New York sold them differently the local league club magnates decided to sue the backers of the new club for conspiracy in inveigling their players away from them. The old club claims to have paid out over $40,000 for the release of players, which amount it will seek to recover from the new club.

George Munson's Scheme.

George Munson as in Chicago. He has been secretary of the St. Louis Browns for the last four years. When the Browns went to the Pacific coast last fall he went along as manager. When they returned to St. Louis Latham, O'Neil, King, Boyle, and Comiskey having in the meantime signed, or agreed to sign, with the Players' League, Munson was dropped from "Der Poss President's" pay-roll. Munson heard Chris Von der Ahe had said harsh things about him and commanded that they should be denied, but Munson and he agreed to quit each other. Munson claims to have "fired" himself, while Chris claims the honor of having "fired" Munson. The latter, being a "hustler," determined to see what he could do alone to establish a Players' League club in St. Louis. He secured backing to the extent of $50,000 and is looking for an opening. Before coming here he spent a few days with Comiskey at Dubuque. He does not expect to get a club in the Players' League this year. It was thought Pittsburg might be induced to step out, but the managers there count on better patronage than was ever before bestowed on a local ball team. The expressed sympathy and promised support of the trades assemblies and more prosperous laboring classes is the reason for that confidence. There is a possibility that Buffalo may be induced to draw out in favor of St. Louis, but it is only a possibility at present. Munson will remain in Chicago and await developments.

Pitcher Duryea Still on the Fence.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—James Duryea, the Cincinnati pitcher, has not signed with the Brooklyn brotherhood team. He is considering offers from Cincinnati, Columbus, and Brooklyn, but has not made up his mind which to accept. He wants to go back to Cincinnati, he says, but has been offered more money by both the other cities.

WASHINGTON LAKE SKATING RACES.

Howard Meshier Wins the Quarter and Joe Donoghue the Five-Mile Contest.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The quarter-mile and five-mile races of the National Amateur Skating Association came off at Washington Lake, three miles west of Newburg, this morning in the presence of 5,000 people. The track was halt a mile. The ice was hard, but a little lumpy, while a stiff southwest breeze blew diagonally across the course.

The starters in the quarter mile were James Donoghue and Joseph Donoghue, Newburg; Charles and John Lappe, Van Cortland Lake; Louis Levien, American Athletic Club; Howard Moshier, Fishkill; Elmer Simpson, Newburg. Moshier won. Joe Donoghue was four feet behind him. James Donoghue third, Simpson fourth. Time, 37 3-5 seconds.

The starters in the five-mile race included all the above named, with Frank Carroll of Pictou, N. S., and three others. The pace was slow for the first two laps, with Simpson leading and all the others bunched close behind him. In the third lap Joe Donoghue drew out of the bunch and set the pace. He started away at a terrific gait, which none of the others could equal. He left them behind fast, and at the end of the fourth lap was one-eighth mile ahead. On the sixth lap he was one-quarter mile ahead of Simpson, the second man, and held that lead to the finish. Time, 17:50. Simpson and Jim Donoghue had a hot race for second place, Simpson winning by three feet. Carroll was 100 yards behind the third man.

Joe Donoghue had it all his own way. He made two miles in 7:17, three miles in 10:30, four miles in 14:16. John and Charles Lappe were fifth and sixth in the race.

Joe Donoghue won the mile race in 3:28, Carroll 150 yards behind. Jim Donoghue third. The ten-mile race was postponed till tomorrow.

MAYOR HART'S PROTEST IGNORED.

Jackson and Ashton Spar Four Tame Rounds at Boston Music-Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Jackson-Ashton pugilistic exhibition took place tonight at the Music-Hall despite Mayor Hart's protest. Some 4,000 sporting men were present to see the contest. A force of policemen was on hand to see that the sparrers did not overstep the bounds of an exhibition. Four rounds were fought, but neither Jackson nor Ashton attempted to do any scientific work. Eight-ounce gloves were worn and the blows were trifling.

Jackson was in high spirits and was given an uproarious reception. He had to divide his honors with another hero, however, and that was John L. Sullivan. Sullivan had little to say, even at the warm greeting given him, but both he and his friends are pretty sore over the affair. They feel that if Sullivan could not exhibit himself a stranger should not. The Mayor feels that he did all he could in the matter when he ordered the Police Commissioners to see that the law was not violated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Tom Allen, ex-heavyweight champion of the world, in an interview today expressed the belief that neither Jackson nor Slavin would stand any show with Sullivan in the ring. Said he: "Jackson and Slavin are not hard hitters, and I think they will disappoint us and not come up to the form we expected. Neither Slavin nor Jackson will make even so good a fight against him as Kilrain did."

Amateurs Show Much Cleverness.

The West Side Amateur Athletic Club gave an entertainment at the Madison Street Theater last night. It had not been properly advertised, and the attendance was light. Less meritorious performances have packed larger houses. Frank Garrard, the long-armed lightweight, and Will Miller boxed four tame and one-sided rounds. Miller being outclassed. A catch-as-catch-can wrestling event between the feather-weight, Will Murphy and M. O'Day was warmly contested, and resulted in a fall for O'Day. William Young, Harry Gilmore's promising 145-pound pupil, and Jack Files sparred four rounds in a manner that would have created great excitement had it been witnessed by an old-time Battery D crowd. Young was the cleverer of the two, and made the pace a lively one for his opponent. Files stood up manfully, and by taking his punishment without flinching, and occasionally rushing his nimble adversary, made a great set-to.

A better exhibition of catch-as-catch-can wrestling than was given by James Touhy and Al Zimmerman was never seen in Chicago. Touhy was the aggressor, and had Zimmerman on the carpet most of the time, twenty-five minutes during which they struggled. Both showed wonderful muscular development, and the evolutions they performed brought into play every resource of strength, activity, and skill they possessed. The bout was declared a draw. Tommy White and Frank Garrard wound up the affair with four rounds of scientific sparring. Bill Richards acted as master of ceremonies.

Billy Myer's Eastern Tour.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Billy Myer and his manager, Lee Cheney, who are both here resting on their oars, are considerably surprised over recent telegrams from Omaha and other Western points stating that they have passed through there on their way to San Francisco. They have not been out of town since returning from the Chicago exhibition with Harry Gilmore.

"But," said Cheney tonight, "you may say that Billy and I leave here next Sunday for Boston, where Billy will meet Mike Daly of Bangor, Me., and give an exhibition for points. He will also appear at Providence and probably New York, Baltimore, and Washington."

The Hanley-Gilmore Fight Off.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Hanley-Gilmore fight, scheduled for tonight, did not take place. Word was received last night from Gilmore that he was sick and could not get here. Some other man will be matched against Hanley.

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The card for tomorrow is as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Jim Mulholland, Justice, Benedict, Remembrance, Leander, Glencliffe, Filseo, Bob C., Kyrl, William, Goldcrest filly, Bonny Lass, Mile End, Milleton, Imogeo.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Neptunus, Bothwell, Tyrone, Clatter, Compensation, Shotover, Vendetta, Al Reed, Howerson, Gousod, Velvet, Mamie Hay, Jim Gates, Banhope, Benfaline.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Autumn Leaf, Drumstick, Harry Faustus, Amalgam, Brait, Hearst, Cupid, Virginia colt, Elmstone, Blessed, Golden Rod, Beneth, Dr. Jekyll, Mollie Thomas.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Manhattan, Landseer, John Jay S., Buckstone, Melodrama, Ralph Black, Nita, Tom Kearns, Chenney.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Hamlet, Success, Wynwood, Vigilant, Valet.

Sixth race, one mile—Biscuit, Belmont, Gloster, Gendarme, Burnside, Harwood, Stephanie, Lilly Kinney.

Racing at the Clifton Track.

CLIFTON, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The races today were fairly attended, but the talent was badly left in the opening event.

First race—Avery won, Lakewood second, John Arkins third. Time, 1:26½.

Second race, five furlongs—Lemon Blossom won, Puzzle second, America third. Time, 1:05.

Third race, five furlongs—Crispin won, Edward F. second, Now Then third. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, one mile—Prodigal won, J. J. O'B. second, Umpire third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Autocrat won, Mulligan second, Pericles third. Time, 1:45¼.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Courtier won, John Arkins second, Lady Archer third. Time, 1:35¼.

Lexington Horse Sales.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—John E. Madden of this city has bought of R. S. Strader the bay horse Wellington, 6 years (full brother to Sunol, 2:08¾), by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by Gov. Beaton; also the bay colt Monica, 3 years, by Ansel, dam Mecca, by Mohawk Chief. Both were bred at the Palo Alto stud, California, and have only been here a short time. Mr. Madden has sold to G. Conklin of Glens Falls, N. Y., the bay yearling filly by Robert McGregor, dam Ella Madden, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian for $1,500.

Central Illinois Trotters and Pacers.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Central Illinois Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association will meet tomorrow at Springfield to make arrangements for their spring meeting. The committee has secured $4,500 for the spring meeting, which will be largely attended by the owners of fast horses of Central Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Representatives of the Illinois Valley Trotting Circuit held a meeting at the Clifton House today and made the dates for the several summer meetings as follows: At Streator July 29 to Aug. 1; Ottawa, Aug. 5 to 8; Joliet, Aug. 12 to 15. The purses are liberal.

Trap Shooting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—At the trap shooting here today there was a fair attendance in spite of bad weather. Wolstencraft and Enble, in the match with live birds, shot a draw. In the main contest Wolstencraft killed all his forty birds, carrying off the honors. The scores of the teams were: Western grand total, 175 out of a possible 200; Eastern, 171. The best individual score in the Western team was 38 out of 40 by Heikes.

A Western College Football League.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Arrangements are in progress for the formation of a Western College Football League, comprising the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the Northwestern University at Evanston, and the University of Minnesota. It is the intention to have a series of games played next season.

VESSELMEN FIGHT THE LOAD-LINE BILL.

The Lake Carriers Join the Procession Against Restrictions on Overloading.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Lake Carriers' Association today appointed a committee to protest against the Bates' Load-Line bill. Resolutions prepared by the unorganized vesselmen and by the Cleveland Vessel-Owners' Association were rejected because they were not strong enough. A uniform bill of lading was adopted. Annual dues were made $1 instead of 50 cents per 100 tons represented. The association has so far not secured a permanent Secretary, owing to its inability to get a $5,000-a-year man for $1,000.

Canadians Entering Iron Ore Mining.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Canadian Pacific starts engineers tomorrow to explore a line from Fire Steel River Crossing to the Great Atikokan Iron Range, a distance of thirty miles, or 130 from Port Arthur. If the route is practicable the company proposes building forthwith. These mines can ship annually 500,000 tons of the finest Bessemer ore when the railway is completed.

National Stone Contractors' Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—The Missouri Valley Stone Contractors' Association has now become National in character, the organization being completed this afternoon. The old association gave place to the National Stone Contractors' Association. A bone of contention was met with in disposing of the contract-labor question. Any contractor having anything to do with prison labor is ineligible to membership. This bars out quite a number of heavy contractors throughout the country.

United After a Long Separation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—John and Frank Wilson, father and son, met today after a separation of twenty-eight years. Each thought the other dead. The son lives at Joliet, Ill., and the father in Arizona. At the Union Depot they chanced to fall into conversation, and each discovered the other's identity. The son persuaded the father to accompany him home.

Sentenced to Prison for Life.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Alexander McKenzie was convicted tonight of the murder of his wife Nov. 25. The murder was wanton and unprovoked and much satisfaction is expressed at the verdict. Judge Grove immediately sentenced him to prison for life.

Happy Only When Miserable.

Buffalo *Express*: The average Southern editorial writer is never quite himself unless he sees a Cæsar, or a Cromwell, or some other usurping bugaboo in office at Washington.

ONE STEP TOWARD RELIEF

DUNHAM'S PLAN FOR KEEPING REFUSE OUT OF THE RIVER ADOPTED.

The Mayor Orders Commissioner Wickersham to Serve Notices on Manufacturers to Use Catch-Basins Before Discharging Refuse Matter Into the River —Packers Agree to the Plan—Democrats on the County Board Split in Twain—Drainage Commission Matters.

Health Commissioner Wickersham has adopted Ald. Dunham's plan for mitigating the pollution of the Chicago River. This plan consists in the construction of catch-basins into which the waste matter from manufacturing establishments is conveyed and where some of the solids is deposited before the bulk of the substance is discharged into the river. This plan, at the instance of the Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, has been tried quite successfully in connection with the gas-houses. The solids deposited from the fluid waste of those establishments are utilized in composition with sawdust and charcoal for fuel, and its use is a matter of economy to the gas companies. Dr. Wickersham thinks that the experiment can be expanded and that it the method can be extended to other establishments. After consultation with the Mayor yesterday he decided to serve notice on all the manufacturing establishments whose waste matter pollutes the river that they shall use catch-basins and other devices to mitigate the nuisance. The notice is intended principally for the packers, tanners, and refiners.

The packers, it is understood, have already determined on the construction of catch-basins, and Michael Cudahy of Armour & Co., as their representative, has communicated his ideas on the subject to the municipal authorities. He says that much of the solid matter now sent into the South Fork can be precipitated and utilized, and the packing companies will put in precipitation basins with this purpose in view during the spring.

Dr. Wickersham is quite sanguine as to the efficacy of such a plan. He says, basing his statement on laboratory experiments, that 75 per cent of the deleterious matter of fatty fluid can be precipitated. This is mere theory, however. Only about 50 per cent will be thus disposed of. But this is something. By the construction of the basins, according to the calculations of Mr. Cooley, the process will mitigate the present canal pollution 100 per cent.

It is not likely that any definite action will be taken, however, until the meeting of the conference committee between the packers and the city is held next Monday at the City-Hall. Then the character of the deposit basins will be determined.

But this plan of reform or mitigation, though satisfactory as far as it goes, will not suffice, for fully 50 per cent of the stuff now going into the South Fork from the packing-houses will continue to flow in there. How to get this in circulation and carried into the canal is the difficult problem that confronts the engineers. Commissioner Wickersham, and Mayor Cregier. It is contended that the plan of procuring water for diluting the stuff proposed by Engineer Feindt of Mr. Northway's staff is too cumbrous, costly, and uncertain. The Feindt proposition is to build four seven-foot conduits or sewers from the west end of the West Arm of the South Fork along Western avenue to the canal, where pumping works would be erected capable of 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute. A simple plan, and perhaps a less expensive one, is the cutting of an open ditch capable of carrying 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute. This latter plan will be the one that will be adopted in all probability, though Mayor Cregier will try to have his engineer's scheme adopted.

Engineer Pfendt informed the Mayor that the city's Committee on Stock-Yards Drainage could hold a meeting next Saturday, as the plans and estimates for the conduits to drain the South Fork, the West Fork, and the Stock-Yards Silp would be ready for presentation by that time. A call was issued for a meeting Saturday at 11 o'clock. The volume of sewage now flowing from the Stock-Yards sewers is being measured in order that Mr. Feindt can determine the dimensions of settling tanks. The pumping works at Bridgeport will not be started up Feb. 1, as the work is still two weeks behind.

SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY BOARD.

The Democratic County Commissioners, or a majority of them, resret their action of last Monday fixing the dieting fees for prisoners to be paid to the Sheriff at 25 cents per day. Accordingly, when the County Board met at adjourned session yesterday, Commissioner Schubert moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the fee was fixed. This was carried. Reilly, Struckman, Kelly, and Maloney alone voting in the negative. Schubert then moved to refer the matter back to the Public Service Committee, but the proposition was voted down. Mr. Maloney thereupon tried to have the 25-cent price readopted. Maloney failed in this. Bonner wanted $25,000 appropriated, so that he only lived up to it?

"The Heavenly Father spreads a feast for all; is it for us to say that He refuses to let the poor sinner eat of the crumbs which fall from His table? And for what reason? To satisfy our logic? Is it necessary for the mind of the Almighty with the wisdom of the seventeenth century. The docrine is unscriptural. As for the text about the potter, who ever heard of a potter making a vessel merely to destroy it? The doctrine of eternal perdition makes the Bible a mass of contradictions. It is unevangelical. It is in alliance today with the anti-Christian forces of modern thought. We must be driven into Pantheism and Materialism unless we stand fast and say, 'Our wills are ours.' Reprobation is a 'horrible' doctrine. The adjective is not mine, but Calvin's, who pushed it to its logical conclusion and taught the damnation of infants.

"I don't weep for the tears shed over the destruction of part of the Confession, but for the tears of the mothers who have been taught to believe that their babes, now-born babes were torn from their breasts to be plunged into everlasting perdition; I weep for the unhappy creatures in madhouses, whose light of reason has been put out by the heresy of ante-natal perdition."

In conclusion Dr. Van Dyke said:

"I know not what others may do, but as for me I intend to keep on disbelieving, ignoring, and denying the doctrine of reprobation. I intend to continue to believe that no infants in Hell, no limits to God's love; that there is salvation open to all mankind, and that no man is punished but for his own sin. Is that Calvinism? Before God, I don't know or care! It is Christianity!"

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Funeral of Mrs. Harvey B. Hurd.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah G. Hurd, wife of Harvey B. Hurd, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Hurd homestead in Evanston. A large number of the neighbors and friends were present. The services were in charge of the Rev. Dr. Jones of the First Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Hurd had for many years been a valued member. Dr. Jones read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Miss Genevra Johnston sang Plymouth Church, Chicago, sang two appropriate songs.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson of Evanston spoke tenderly of the deceased, who had been a warm friend of his for more than forty years. When Dr. Patterson was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in the early days of Chicago Mrs. Hurd was a member. Ever since she had shown herself a loval church woman, in full sympathy with every department of her work. She had been prominently identified with the history of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University. She will be much missed in Evanston, he said, where she had lived for about thirty years. The pall-bearers, old friends and neighbors, were H. A. White, Thomas Lord, William Blanchard, J. J. Warburn, J. H. Reddis, and J. L. Beveridge. The interment was in Rosehill.

Charles Edward Lester.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Charles Edward Lester died in this city this afternoon of consumption, aged 80 years. Early in life Mr. Lester was prominently identified with the abolition movement, having as colaborers in the work Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, and William Lloyd Garrison. While in England as one of the delegates of this country to the Exeter Hall Convention Mr. Lester gathered data for a work which he afterward published under the title of "The Glory and Shame of England." The book created a sensation on both side of the Atlantic. The object of Mr. Lester's book was to give England its share of credit for the emancipation of slaves in the West India colonies, but to scourge it for the fearful slavery that existed at home in the factories and coal mines. Mr. Lester served as Consul-General to Italy under President Pierce. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Funeral of Mrs. Vierling.

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline Vierling, mother of Ald. Frank Vierling, took place at her late residence, No. 3760 Indiana avenue, yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, with prayers by the Rev. S. J. McPherson and the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus. The interment was at Oakwoods. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Springer, Babbitt, Morse, Switts, and Merriman. Mrs. Vierling was one of the old residents of Chicago. She was born in 1823 in Saar Union, France. She left five children—Ald. Frank C. Vierling, H. A. Vierling of the Paxton & Vierling Iron-Works, Omaha; Robert Vierling, President of the Vierling-McDowell Iron company; Louis Vierling, Secretary and Treasurer of the same company, and Clara J. Vierling.

Mason Brown.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Mason Brown, one of the most prominent lawyers in Kentucky, died this morning of pneumonia. He was a leading Republican.

Obituary Notes.

Madison Y. Johnson, a lawyer of Geneva, Ill., died there yesterday, aged 73.

James L. Griffith died at his home near Louisville, Ill., yesterday, aged 70 years.

Almost Wears Another Man's Skin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—C. M. Lounsberry, who is to be Transfer Superintendent in the new post-office, was in the famous collision which occurred on the Northern Pacific in Dakota two years ago. He was horribly scalded. He may be said to be in another man's skin. Over 100 grafts were made, the flesh being taken from other persons. Mr. Lounsberry is a son of C. A. Lounsberry, the politician and newspaper man of North Dakota.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boston's Big Blaze.

$730,000 TO BE CLOSED BY ORDER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

During the late great Boston fire $730,000 worth of fine, high-grade clothing was saved, and the stock has been removed to the double building, 76 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. This great fire-insurance sale was opened yesterday, and the crowd was so great that hundreds were turned away unable to get near the entrance to the large double building 76 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. This immense building has been rented expressly for the purpose of this great sale. Everything will be sold at retail 50 per cent less than actual cost, as it is ordered that the entire stock must be closed out within seven days. The stock consists of the finest quality of high-grade clothing for men and boys, saved from the late fire. The appraiser for the insurance company, after carefully examining the stock of clothing, concluded the same was not so badly damaged as claimed by the assured clothing manufacturers, and, failing to agree as to actual loss, we were forced to take the stock and turn it into money, and the goods must be sold at once in order to make a final settlement, as the sale will only last seven days, at 76 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered a few prices are mentioned. Cut this out, bring it with you, and ask for the following-mentioned articles: Men's fine all-wool beaver overcoats, $2.95, worth $10. This $2.85 overcoat is well made, fine quality heavy cloth, latest style, and guaranteed worth $10. This $2.85 overcoat we allow you to keep home four days; if you don't think it worth $10, or if you are not satisfied with it, no matter what the cause, if not soiled, we hereby bind ourselves and agree to return $2.85. Men's extra fine elysian beaver overcoats $7.99, guaranteed worth $20. Also extra fine cork-screw, silk and satin lined, and over 10,000 different styles of overcoats equally as cheap. We offer an elegant pair of men's heavy fine cloth pants for 98 cents, guaranteed worth $3 or money refunded. A splendid suit of men's heavy, heavy cloth, $3.75, very handsome and very fine, heavy cloth, $3.75, very handsome and guaranteed worth $15. We allow you to keep the suit home for four days, and if you don't think it worth $15 we hereby agree and bind ourselves to return the $3.75. Men's extra fine quality suits $7.99, tailor made, elegantly trimmed, and worth $25. High grade goods, meaning equal to the finest quality custom-tailor work, in all styles. Prince Alberts, cutaways, and sacks, and over 40,000 different kinds of suits, silk and satin-lined, of finest quality. A splendid suit of boys' clothes $1.98, very handsome and worth $5. Also 2,000 different other goods we have not space to mention here. Don't fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great fire-insurance sale at retail. It costs nothing to call and judge for yourself, and you will find that the above are positive facts. A chance to get such bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 76 and 80 Lake street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. During this great fire-insurance sale the salesroom will be open until 9 o'clock at night.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil.
(Known over 40 years.) Also BAKER'S EMULSION for throat and lung troubles. All druggists.

Cough's—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay the irritation and stop coughing. *Sold only in boxes.*

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures colds and coughs; an unequaled a rodyne expectorant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CLOSE MANU

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; must understand German; salary $60. Address in own handwriting, stating age, M D 76, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—WOOLEN SALESMEN.—W. F. WILLIS & Co., of New York, importers, want one or two first-class salesmen for Western territory; none but those of unquestioned reputation and ability need apply. Address, with full particulars and references, W. F. WILLIS & Co., 729 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary and Permanent position. Money advanced for advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—IN THIS STATE—3 FIRST-CLASS men of good address and ability to take orders for "The Century Dictionary" and other publications of the Century Co., New York. Address MCDONNELL Bros., Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE SALESmen to handle the best selling article in the city. Room 4, 203 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN VISITING the dry goods trade in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and the West to carry a side line of imported ruchings and notions. Address L 182, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, IF YOU want a good side line (samples free, weight 8 ounces), send your address and reference to KEYSTONE MANF'G COMPANY, Girard, Erie County, Pa.

WANTED—SHIRT SALESMAN; EXPERIENCED man, by established custom shirt house, to travel in Kentucky and Southern States. Address N, Sid Platt Company, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SALESMAN, 413 DEARBORN-ST. W. M. FARR & CO.

WANTED—3 CLOTHING SALESMEN FOR RE-tail store. Call this morning 10 to 11 o'clock, at 2 and 3 Lake-st., between State and Dearborn, in store.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOK FINisher; steady position to good workman. Address Lock Box 30, Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—TWO WOOD PATTERNMAKERS; steady work. Address L 184, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS TO AD-dress A. D. RUDE, Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A GOOD PLATE GLASS BEVELER. Address Louisville Silvering and Beveling Co., Webster and Washington-sts., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN FOR CURTAIN-pod hanging. Apply at KNOFF & STODDARD, No. 22 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A1 WATCHMAKER—ONE CAPABLE of acting as foreman. References. M 163, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 years old, living with parents and with some office experience. M 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 BOYS FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD, who can be able to bring good references. Apply to O. W. BARRETT, Gen'l gt. Am. Ex. Co.

WANTED—CASH AND ERRAND BOY; MUST be bright and active. Address in own handwriting, M 21, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL draftsman. Call between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. E. RAEDER, 218 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN FOR GOOD position; $12 per week to suitable party. References required. Call after 9 at Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st. JOHN DONALDSON.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED REAL-ESTATE agent to handle choice suburban property; liberal commission to the right man. Apply at Room 30 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SILK and dress goods department. Address, with experience and references, M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT NOT afraid of personal work in the field with fourth largest life-insurance company in existence. Address, with references, L 161, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A GOOD ZINC ETCHER. ADDRESS St. Louis Photo-Engraving Company, 517 North Third-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN real estate business to work on salary in established real estate office. M D 78, Tribune.

WANTED—3 MEN TO FILL RESPONSIBLE positions; none but well educated men of good address need apply. For particulars call at 315 Wabash-av. and inquire for the undersigned. O. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle. Telephone.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of three; must like children. Best references required. Call Thursday morning at 2310 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook; wages $4 per week. Call, with references, after 9 a. m., 501 La Salle-av.

WANTED—3349 WABASH-AV., GOOD COOK AND laundress; must have references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. German or Scandinavian. Reference required. 1420 Lake-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. References required. Apply at 400 Dearborn-av

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 1991 Wellington-st., cor. Waubun-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work. References required. 1441 Michigan-st.

WANTED—630 W. ADAMS-ST.—2 GIRLS, COOK and second work, immediately.

WANTED—NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work; small family; also capable girl for kitchen and laundry work. 3216 Washington-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at 71 Fifty-third-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHITE OR colored; must understand the business; good pay. Apply GEO. W. WILSON, 643 Sixty-third-st., Englewood.

WANTED—A GOOD THIRD GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and sewing. References required. 2229 Calumet-av.

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WANTED—COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER FOR hotel; one who is thoroughly capable of attending strictly to every detail. Must be well recommended. Call at 2246 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO HELP TAKE care of baby. 3428 Indiana-av.

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MARKER AND SORTer. Normal Park Laundry, 348 Normal way, Englewood.

Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—A YOUNG LADY BOOK CANVASSER on a salary. G. W. OGILVIE, 13 River-st.

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THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, 42 week. Actual business work. 45 Madison-st. MRS. J. MUNSON.

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INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPing and writing, 70 State-st.; preferable to business men. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; sixteenth year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

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TO THE MUSIC-LOVING PUBLIC AND MY PUpils: I wish to say that my Italian-American Opera School, 1439 Michigan-av., is now again open for the reception of pupils that wish to study for the operatic stage, concert, church, or drawing-room; voices tested free. SCHEWRIN, late of Milan and Paris.

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PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 119 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

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PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENcy, 138 South Clark-st., Room 8. Experienced detectives sent any section country. Expert shadowing; secretly confidential; reasonable rates.

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$20,000—7% PER CENT NET INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS PROPERTY. RENTED TO ONE TENANT FOR FIVE YEARS. PARTICULARS TO BUYERS. JAMES H. WHITE & SON, Room 15, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—300,000 SQ. FT. IN CENTER OF THE city, water and railroad facilities, $10 per sq. ft. 1,320 ft., Western-av.-boulevard and 43d-st., 40 acres, $2,000. 600 ft., 63d-boulevard, $35. Midway Plaisance, two corners, $12. JAMES H. MAY, Room 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. WELLS AND HILL-STS., $17,000. 2-story and brick house on Fulton-st., $13,000; might take vacant property in part trade. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ADAMS-ST., N. E. corner Western-av., 99x111. Seymour-st., near Lake, 25x125, $1,750. 44 ft., Johnson-place, near 32d-st., $80. JAMES R. MAY, Room 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, COTtage, and two corner lots, or will exchange for smaller property. H 10, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—

W. 12TH-ST. PROPERTY.

$25,000 WILL BUY a 4-story brick building, well rented, corner Clinton-st.

$17,000 WILL BUY a 2-story brick near Jefferson-st.; well rented.

$24,000 WILL BUY a 3-story brick near Desplaines-st.; lot 44x125 ft.

$19,000 WILL BUY a 4-story stone building near Desplaines-st.

$22,000 WILL BUY a 3-story brick, well rented, corner Desplaines-st.; lot 50x127 ft.

$12,500 WILL BUY a vacant lot near Halsted-st., 20x127 ft.

$13,000 WILL BUY a 3-story and bast. brown stone, in store and flats, all rented.

YOU WILL FIND we have a large list of property in this vicinity. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

At a bargain: must be sold at once on account of sickness; the property No. 91 South Desplaines-st., lot 25x125, worth $5,000; has a fine 3-story brick and stone building, 22 rooms, which cost over $8,000; we will sell the whole property, including 2 frame houses in rear, for $11,000; will rent for $1,500. Investigate this. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON-BLVD. and Paulina-st., 60x125 feet, choice residence property.

$9,500—N. w. corner Fulton and Curtis-sts., 51x100 feet, with buildings.

$12,500—S. w. corner Taylor-st. and Hermitage-av., 125x125 feet to alley. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., Exclusive agents, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—208 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.

488 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.

972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.

466 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES—CHEAP—Monroe-st.—Fine corner, first-class 2-story and base, brick; everything complete; brick barn.

Adams-st.—Choicest locality, 2-story and base, stone-front; lot 25x188, and brick barn; only $9,500.

Adams-st., n. e. cor. Honore—50 feet and 2 frame houses; want offer.

H. A. BORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—WANT OFFERS ON 935 W. VAN BUren-st., 2-story brick store, 66½x Monroe-st., 2-story 9-room brick house. 459 Marshfield-av., modern 2-story stone front flats. April 1 rent, $780.

B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., EAST OF KEDZIE-av., south front, $2,000 a lot; 50 feet east of Kedzie-av., 50x191, $8,000. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. MONROE AND WOOD, elegant brick house and 34-foot lot; price $10,500; will take smaller house in part pay.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—VERY CHOICE Al building; $27,000.

West Madison-st.—Choice locality, store and flats; only $12,500.

West Madison-st.—Very choice stone-fronts; 7 per cent; $57,500.

West Madison-st.—Elegant vacant corner; secure this. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:

125 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 66 ft. deep.

266 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.

536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.

Also many other desirable locations.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—119 N. SHELDON-ST., A FINE TWO-story and basement brick house and 35-foot lot; price $5,500 on easy terms; rented at $25; a bargain.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 164 and 166 North Halsted-st., near Milwaukee-av., 2 new brick stores, 5-story; rents for $2,000.

J. B. OSBORNE, 189 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—667 FULTON-ST., GOOD HOUSE AND 20-foot lot; splendid to improve; price $6,000; easy terms.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHANCE TO MAKE $200—VAN BUren-st., near California-av., 25x100 ft.; at once.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—$60,000—A WELL-BUILT BLOCK OF 7 stores and flats, a corner on S. Halsted; incumbrance $25,000 at 5½ per cent; will take other city property in part pay for equity; rents $450.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—RARE INVESTMENT — 2-STORY and cellar brick flat; desirable location, West Side; rent $1,128; only $10,000.

177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av. and Harrison-st.

J. W. HEDENBERG, R. 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS; 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); 10x 22x31 feet; $30,000.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

357 Marshfield-av., a new and elegant 2-story brick, in two flats; make us an offer.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR NOBLE-st., 25x145, alley, frame buildings; $3,650.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NEAR TAYLOR-ST., a good lot 25x125; price, $1,800.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MODERN BRICK house, West Side; price $10,000; will take vacant South Side. L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—263 S. HOYNE-AV. AND 110 S. Leavitt-st., both 2-room modern brick houses with all improvements. C. B. WILSON, owner, 169 Washington-st., R. 13.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 16 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 126 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—210 CLARREMONT-AV.—$3,000—MODern 7-room brick cottage; rents $25; easy terms. 129 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—208 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WASHINGTON-ST., HALF block west of Garfield Park, 24x158, south front; only $1,000. OWNER, Room 28, 94 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—

OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION. HIGH AND DRY.

Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories.

Streets curbed and macadamized. Water pipes and sewers in each lot.

Sidewalks laid. Alleys improved, and trees planted.

$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS. ONE-TENTH DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY.

Call or send for free tickets.

See these lots before buying elsewhere.

Also lots from $250 upwards. At 85 MRS. E. VAN VLISSINGEN," 91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—

Modern houses on Vernon-av., near 38th-st., east front, new rock-faced 9-room bricks, elegant inside finish, copper trays and plate glass. Mosaic floor in vestibule; a perfect jewel of a house for only $8,500.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN IN LOTS ON 35TH-ST. NEAR HOYNE-AV.; EASY TERMS; SEE US FOR FLATS. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. HOYNE-AV. AND CHICAGO AVENUE No. 3, LOT 124x128 FEET. FINE MANUFACTURING SITE. WILL GIVE BARGAIN. WANT OFFER. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—$1,200—$1,200—$1,200— BIG BARGAIN— CORNER LOT, 41 FEET FRONT, ON 37TH-ST., EAST OF WESTERN-AV. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— WABASH-AV. EAST FRONT, 40x185, NEAR 37TH-ST. A BARGAIN—$175 PER FOOT. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.

E. & W. BATCHELLER, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—3256 VERNON-AV.—A FINE RESIdence; rents $67.50; can be bought cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE ON LANGLEY-av., south and east fronts, modern, 8 rooms; convenient to cable cars and boulevard trains; an undoubted bargain; price $6,000. NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 220 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

The cheapest lot on State-st., north of 35th, 24 or 48 feet, east front.

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 15, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200—40 FEET ON 37TH-ST., EAST of Wentworth-av., with 2 cottages, barn; rented for $25 per month; $800 down, balance on time. Inquire 2035 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—

Prairie-av., east front, north of 35th-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; parlor 21x 15, library 10x14, dining-room 20x15.

Address M 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT Hyde Park property—Rhodes-av., near 33d-st., modern 2-story and cellar stone front house, rented at $45 per month.

BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—THE FEE OF A SOUTH SIDE CENtral business property, leased for 99 years at 6 per cent; good tenant; $40,000; this is a good opportunity to invest trust funds. J. H. KERLEE, 157 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 BEAUTIFUL HOUSES ON CORNER Dearborn-av. and Superior-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT CORNER ON ASTOR-ST. E. F. WAITE, Astor-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. PROPERTY. A limited amount of frontage between 47th and 51st-sts.; $125 per foot.

47th-st.—A corner west of Cottage Grove-av. $60 per foot.

Stony Island-blvd., fronting Jackson Park, 50x120, below value. Stony Island-blvd., near 63th-st., 25x162, with house, $85 per ft. Including house, 63th-st., 25 feet or more; ripe for business; $117 per ft. Residence lots on all streets between Grand-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av.; a few can be secured at the low price of $47.50 per ft. A. PRIDMORE, 4315 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 218 DEARborn-st.

62x160 ft., south fr., 44th-st., between Drexel-blvd. and Ellis-av.

150x164 ft., S. W. cor. Lexington-av. and 34th-st.; bargain.

50x250 ft., east fr., Drexel-blvd., near 45th-st.

Several choice business corners on 55th-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.; also inside lots. Big money in this property.

5 acres at corner Stony Island-av. and 71st-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—MICHIGAN-AV.—

$150 per foot—Near 10th-st., 100 or 200 feet front.

$120 per foot—Near 33d-st., east front, 100x183.

$125 per foot—Corner, north of 51-st-st., 200x181.

$150 per foot—N. E. corner 39th-st., 97x181.

$150 per foot—North of 48th-st., 100x161.

$200 per foot—Near 42d-st., east front, 100x161. (All boulevard assessments paid.)

BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 25 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—I have the exclusive sale of a very fine corner on this favorite boulevard. Easy terms. A bargain.

MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—130x187 ft. N.W. cor. 56th-st. East and south front.

KENWOOD—Two fine corners in vicinity of 47th-st. and Lake-av. Also one on Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER, BEST AVENUE BEtween 47th-st. and Washington Park, near Cottage Grove-av.; bargain to quick buyer; owner, M 137, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—

200 feet S. E. cor. South Park-av. and 73d-st.

200 feet S. W. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st.

200 feet S. E. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st., high and dry and adjoining improved first-class resident property; $20 per foot.

Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE BEAUTIful lots on Wharton-av., one-half block from Cottage Grove cable connections. On the ridge and in the grove. Stone walks, sewer, boulevard lamps, macadamized street, and taxes to 1890 all paid. Building line. Terms very easy. Price for a few days $20 per foot. Will advance them in the spring to $30.

L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Stock-yards station; water-pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $325 to $750 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON 40TH-ST., BETWEEN Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av., south front; I will sell this property very cheap. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WASHINGTON-AV., 200 ft. north of 67th-st.; 50x150 ft.; lot filled to grade; $125 per ft.

Bond-av., e. f., near 70th-st., 100x200 ft., at $40.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN HYDE PARK ON one of the best avenues; 1½ blocks from cable-cars and 3 blocks from steam-cars; only $500 each, on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments, ten rooms, on Champlain-av., near 43th-st.; cheap and easy terms. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., NEAR 40TH. 60 FT. (will divide), $375; one lot, Langley-av. and 66th, $600; Cottage Grove, near 33d, 40 ft., improved, $9,000; Sheridan-drive, near station, 13 acres, $44,400; hot bargain; easy terms. L. A. BURGE, 55 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE I. C. R. R.; surrounded by fine improvements and close to depot; price $475 to $625 each; $25 cash, $10 a month; 5 annual payments; 6 per cent. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—1 LOT ON JACKson-st. near Washtenaw-av., at $975; worth $1,500. BOWEN & GRITCHARK, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON LANGLEY-AV., CORNER FORTYninth-st., detached 9-room brick houses; stone fronts, antique oak finish, all improvements; price $7,500. GEORGE B. TIFF, on property.

FOR SALE—AT WOOD'S NEW PARK, FRONTING east on Stony Island-av., only $100 per house lot. Just south of 64th-st.; a big bargain; $77 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3 ACRES AT WINDsor Park; $2,200 per acre. S. B. KNOX & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 608.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF REAL estate for sale or rent mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—154 ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Windsor Park; $1,000 per acre. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 322 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 80x132; east front; near 45th-st. Price $6,000. TAYLOR & JONES (Owners), 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—57½x125 ON Lexington-av., near 60th-st.; improvements all in and paid for; only $45 per ft.; this is a bargain. TAYLOR & JONES (owners), 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 25 OR 49 FEET, NEAR 36th-st.; will make a low price. Also 25 or 50 feet on Calumet-av., at $35 per foot; street macadamized; water, trees, and sidewalks.

COOPER & CURRANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS ON Midway-Plaisance, east of Woodlawn-av., at a bargain. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LOTS ON ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL.

Far ahead of them all. Inside Chicago. Double brick street-car line. Gas and water. Sidewalks. Streets graded. Street culverts and crossings in. Fare to business center, 5c. Property shown free any day. Buyers living outside Chicago can send first payment by express, P.-O. order, draft, or check.

Lots $250 and upwards. $25 to $50 cash and balance $5 to $10 per month thereafter. Send for plats and particulars.

GREAT TIME TO BUY CHICAGO PROPERTY.

With all the anticipated improvements in the vicinity of Englewood on the Hill lots must ADVANCE RAPIDLY.

150 houses built in this vicinity in the last six months.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 44TH to 46th-st.; 147x149 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 44th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 39th-sts; 150 feet at Auburn Park; 100 feet at Longwood; 100 feet at Lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $8,000 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 69th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 71 Otis block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—

ELEGANT HOME AT AUBURN PARK.

Modern 10-room corner house, east and south exposure, hardwood finish, lot 90 feet front by full depth; owner must sell; price, $6,750; any reasonable offer will be submitted; a bargain.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. VINCENNES-ROAD AND 75th-st., 150x160 ft.

S. w. cor. Wentworth-av. and 75th-st., 100x160 ft. Inside lots on Wentworth-av., $1,250.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—MODERN 6-ROOM cottage on Chestnut-st., near Stewart-av.; $2,500. 6-room cottage on Tracey-av., near 57th-st.; $2,200; monthly payments.

115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY payments on Shermad-st., near 53d; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; water-pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6627, 6333, AND 6336 DICKEY-ST. Englewood, 8 and 9 rooms; these houses are well built and arranged, and will sell for less than cost to erect. Easy terms. Call on owner, L. A. GILBERT, 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR CRAWFORD-AV. and 51st-st., $1,250 per acre; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—THE CHEAPest and best located lots south of the city, 20 to 25 feet higher than Chicago; prices from $300 to $500; easy terms; houses built to order for $100 cash and balance on small monthly payments. Call for plats.

E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY, WASHINGTON Heights (Rock Island R. R.), on the ridge and in the grove, 100 feet above Lake Michigan, close to M. C. Giving $40,000 residence; lots 25x150; price $400 each, $100 cash, balance five annual payments; 6 per cent.

L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, SOUTH front, 40x186, Melrose-st. (one block north of Belmont-av.) close to Lake-shore drive.

E. W. WELLS, 1005 Rookery.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BRAINERD—

Homes to suit the buyers delightfully situated; large lots; fine cellars. Also choice investments, both in lots and blocks. BRAINERD, Room 65, 232 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

$125 acres in Worth, fronting on two railroads and the canal feeder, close to station; $200 per acre is very low; make an offer.

41 acres on both sides of the North Branch, close to Morton Station on Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; rich, high land.

40 acres on both sides of Milwaukee & St. Paul track, a little north of Forrest Glen; a bargain at $500 per acre; it is just beyond the city limits.

24½ acres on Division-st. and a section line close to Wisconsin Central Depot; high land and well timbered; a chance to make money at $750 per acre.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Room 33, No. 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTER-AV., AND 32D-ST., 14 acres; bargain. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

Several acre tracts on and near Crawford-av. in Lake, 20 to 30 acres. Call for list and prices; $1,000 per acre and upwards. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WORTH ONE MILE from railroad at $60 per acre; nice dry land. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOBEY AND 87TH-ST., 20 ACRES; AN unusual good bargain. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND NEAR Jefferson, $1,250 per acre; 2.0 acres or more in s. w. cor. Chicago and Cicero at $1,000 and $2,000 per acre; 200 acres adjoining Lansing on Pan-Handle R. R., near Hegewisch, at $100 per acre.

E. P. HEAD, 167 185-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—ACRES—

40 acres adjoining depot at Chicago Lawn, ripe for subdivision; bargain at $1,250 per acre; worth $1,500 per acre; will retail for over 100 per cent profit.

40 acres, s. e. cor. Johnson-av. and 31st-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ¼ mile east of depot at crossing of C. & G. T. and Wabash R. R's; a splendid investment at $1,000 per acre.

20 acres, Blanchard-av. and 63th-st., near street-cars and railroad; big bargain at $1,250.

5 acres, 67th-st., near Cummings' Sub. of "Englewood on the Hill"; cheapest property in Lake, at $1,500 per acre.

Several tracts of 5 to 40 acres in vicinity of Western-av. and Chicago Lawn. Call for list.

2,400x169 ft. containing about 14 acres, within 300 ft. of street-cars and one block from Eggleston; only $12.50 per ft., or $30,000; worth $50,000.

Sheridan-drive, near station, 13 acres, $44,400; hot bargain; easy terms. L. A. BURGE, 55 Portland Blk.

Call for list of tracts west of State and north of 35d-st.

80 acres Sec. 33, Lyons, at $400.

80 acres Sec. 17, Worth, at $225.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND 82D-ST., 10 acres; $1,450. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY AND 83D-STS., 10 ACRES. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—10 ACRES, HYDE PARK, $4,000. 10 acres, Hyde Park, $4,500. 10 acres, Lake 61st-st., $2,500. 25 acres, corner Belt R. R. and Grand Trunk, cheap. 80 acres near Stony Island-av.

JAMES H. MAY, Room 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED AND 97TH-ST., 10 ACRES; $1,400. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LUMBERMEN, ATTENTION!

Ten sections of red and yellow fir timber land at small advance on Government price.

Address L 101, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, cattle, or merchandise—One or two elegant improved farms, 160 acres each; near Spencer, county-seat of Clay Co., Ia. Address Box 76, Everly, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL SITE, IN THE TOWN of Lake, within the following described limits: North by 68th-st., south by 72d

POOR BUT QUITE HAPPY.

GOV. MELLETTE SAYS SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS ARE NOT DESTITUTE.

The Tales of Despair and Starvation in the Drought District He Declares Are False—All the Farmers Need Is Seed Wheat, Not Necessaries of Life—President Bernardo Soto of Costa Rica Traveling Through the States for His Health.

Gov. Mellette of South Dakota, F. H. Smith, a member of the Legislature of that State, and State Senator Harry Hunter of Spink County arrived in this city yesterday morning and registered at the Sherman House. They are members of the special committee appointed to arrange for getting seed wheat for the farmers in the drought-stricken district.

"We have been in Minneapolis and St. Paul," said Gov. Mellette, "and now come to Chicago merely to make arrangements. We are not trying to get seed wheat, but only to provide for the sale of bonds which South Dakota counties propose to issue to raise money to buy the wheat. The State, under its Constitution, cannot appropriate money to aid the farmers. The counties must keep their debt inside a 5 per cent limit, and consequently cannot furnish the money needed except by issuing bonds. They are going to issue the bonds and we are here to interest the people and secure a market for the paper.

"I have read dispatches in THE TRIBUNE and other papers describing the condition of the South Dakota farmers. I want to say, in the first place, that the correspondents are telling the truth. They truthfully describe what they see and then they draw the inference that there is destitution in South Dakota. Their inference is wrong.

"It is easy to see how they make the mistake. Undoubtedly they are unfamiliar with farm life and do not know that bare floors, insufficient warmth, and plain food are endured by the majority of farmers in every State. I know plenty of well-to-do farmers who live that kind of a life and seem to enjoy themselves. There is poverty in South Dakota, but there is no destitution, and there will be none as long as any of us have anything to give. I venture to say that there is not a family positively in need of food or fuel in the whole of the South Dakota district which has suffered by drought. People must remember that Dakota is a new country. The farmers have not been there long enough either to diversify their crops or to save money. If the farmers of Illinois had been dependent on their wheat in 1876 and 1877 and had been without money in the bank they would have found themselves just where the Dakota farmers are now. They would not have been destitute, but they would have been without money to buy seed for the next year's planting. A good crop next year will get all the Dakota farmers on their feet again, and soon there will be artesian wells enough to do away with the danger from drought. Really there is no danger from drought now if the farmers were ready to grow diversified crops.

"I have been in a position where I could judge carefully the condition of the people. I have heard stories of destitution, and in every instance found that the needy people had been taken care of by the neighbors before there was any danger of suffering. Dakota people are hospitable, and no one need fear that there will be suffering in the State if the persons in need are where they can be reached."

Mr. Hunter said that the stories about suffering in Spink County were all lies. He said it was one of the best counties in the State, and raised 2,500,000 bushels of wheat in 1887. The people had money, and most of them had wheat to sow in the spring.

Mr. Smith corroborated these statements, and said that the stories about destitution were started by Dakota farmers who wrote pitiful tales to the railroad companies in order to get passes for a pleasure trip in the East.

President Bernardo Soto of Costa Rica arrived in this city yesterday and registered at the Palmer House. He is traveling incognito in company with his wife and his brother, Señor Don Alberto Soto.

The present executive head of perhaps the most important of the Central American countries is a member of an old and exceedingly wealthy and influential family. His father, the venerable Gen. Soto, is the present First Vice-President of the republic. The family owns extensive and valuable coffee plantations in the part of Costa Rica most favorable to the growth of the berry, and large tracts of timber and grazing lands in the mountain provinces.

President Soto traveled in the United States some years ago, and at that time conceived a great admiration for the climate. For the last few years his health has been failing, and early in the fall of 1889 his physicians advised him to seek a change of climate. He determined to leave the tropics and travel again in the United States. The Constitution of Costa Rica provides that under certain circumstances the President may leave his chair for a time and invite one of the three Vice-Presidents to run the country while he is gone. Nov. 1 President Soto announced that he was going away, and appointed as acting President the Third Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Duran. There was a great deal of opposition to this move, and reports of a revolution in Costa Rica reached this country. Objections were raised because the First Vice-President and the Second Vice-President were both overlooked. President Soto urged that he did not want to appoint either his father, who was First Vice-President, nor his most bitter opponent, Señor Don Ascension Esquivel, who was Second Vice-President. Esquivel was a candidate for the Presidency at the last election, but was defeated by Soto.

President Soto was ill yesterday afternoon and unable to talk to interviewers. He authorized an interpreter to talk for him. This interpreter said:

"President Soto left Costa Rica Dec. 24 and went by steamer directly to San Francisco. Since that time he has visited several Western cities, Omaha last. He is traveling as quietly as possible, as he wants rest and better health. There was no fighting in Costa Rica in November, and there has not been any since then. The only revolution was one provided for by law and the objections which were then raised were not backed by force of arms. The people are all happy and prosperous. The Nicaragua Canal will be of the greatest benefit to the country. Now mahogany bound for New York has to be shipped around South America, but the construction of the canal will cut off all that tremendous distance. All the people favor its construction, and the Government is disposed to be liberal to the canal company."

Palmer—T. J. Bryce, New York; Russell Blossom, St. Louis; L. Maybaum, Newark, N. J.; J. W. Osborn, Kalamazoo; D. J. Thayer, Des Moines, Ia.

Sherman—E. F. Peirce, Omaha; E. B. Pike, Pike Station, N. H.; T. W. Canfield, Manistee; Gov. A. C. Mellette, F. H. Smith, Pierre, S. D.; John F. Ewers, Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Pacific—J. W. Good, Moline, Ill.; H. S. Smith, C. R. Smith, Menasha, Wis.; L. McCloskey, Ishpeming; William L. Allen, Davenport; Martin Pullison, Superior; ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Fremont, O.

Tremont—George M. Paine, Oshkosh; the Hon. A. W. Dougherty, Dubuque; A. S. Burrell, Seattle; J. B. Walden, Salt Lake; Richard Doyle, James Bowman, L. D. Eldridge, New York; J. C. Mitchell, Charlton, Ia.

Capt. Marshall's Defense of His Report.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In today's paper you have an article commenting upon my annual report. The article seems to be based on the idea that a restricted interpretation is put by me upon the act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1888. This may be true, but I cannot see how any more liberal interpretation can be put upon it than by complying with its terms—i. e., to estimate and plan for a channel fourteen feet deep from Chicago to La Salle, which has been done; also to estimate in addition for a channel "adequate for the passage of the largest Mississippi River steamboats" that can or do reach the mouth of the Illinois, required also by the act in question, which has also been done. I believe this complies with the most liberal as well as with the most restricted interpretation of that act. At any rate it is in accordance with my instructions in the matter.

With reference to the arguments contained in the article in question, in opposition to the facts and conclusions given in my annual report, as they are all based upon hypothetical premises and not on facts they have nothing to do with the question, and I cannot begin to refute such "Mrs. Toodles" twaddle. When the "ifs" become realities, *then*, doubtless, the conclusion stated i. e., a necessity for a fourteen-foot navigable waterway at low water via the Illinois River from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River may follow. Who knows?

W. L. MARSHALL,
Captain Corps of Engineers.

One Killed, Another Fatally Burned.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—One death by burning and a second probably fatal accident occurred here today. Mrs. Mary Gray's clothes caught fire from a grate and she was burned to death before help came. Charles Logan, an employé of the Standard Oil company while washing his hands in a tub of benzine, caused the fluid to ignite. He was probably fatally burned.

A General Miners' Strike Imminent.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—May 1 next the present yearly scale for mining Indiana block coal will expire. There will be a demand for the Columbus scale, which means a sharp advance all along the line. The operators have already declared their inability to pay it. The work done by the miners at Columbus last week is in the line of a general strike, which may be expected May 1.

Insane from the Killing of Her Son.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Thomas Jenner, a lad of 10, was shot and almost instantly killed this afternoon by Frank Sullivan, aged 15, while the boys were shooting pigeons. When Mrs. Jenner heard of the accident she became violently insane, and attempted to throw herself from a second story window.

Constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, sore eyes, etc., surely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

The utter uselessness of the female hat worn at the present time as a means of protection for the head was never more clearly demonstrated than it was to the dozen or more passengers in a "green light" Harrison street car Tuesday morning.

A rather good looking young woman, decidedly brunette and with rosy red cheeks, got on the car near the County Hospital and took a seat. It was noticeable that she did not have a hat on her head, and she looked a little odd sitting there among her sisters without it and fumbling in her purse for a car ticket. The passengers began smiling as she pulled off her glove, found her ticket, placed it between her lips, and proceeded to put on her glove again. A woman who sat opposite reached forward and, touching her knee, whispered something to her.

"O, my!" she screamed, as she clapped her hand on to the top of her head, "so I have." The red color in her cheeks spread all over her face and neck as she jumped up and ran out of the car saying: "I must go back and get it."

During the W. C. T. U. convention, held here last December a lady residing at Evanston, prominently identified with temperance work, gave a reception at her home to Miss Frances Willard. She was a little short of chinaware and asked an Evanston dealer in crockery for the loan of some cups, saucers, and plates. The dealer said he would be pleased to oblige the lady and promised to send to her house the articles she wanted. He packed them nicely in a basket and set it on the counter in his store, intending to have it delivered as soon as his errand-boy, who was out at the time, returned. Just about that time an expressman called with a basket directed to the merchant. Its contents were nicely covered with a piece of brown paper and it strongly resembled the one intended for the reception. It was likewise placed on the counter, not far from the one containing the dishes. The expressman had not been gone long when the lady returned and said that, as she was going home, she would take the dishes along in her carriage. The dealer was busy with customers at the time and hurriedly pointed out to the lady the basket which he supposed contained the china. She left with it. About a half-hour later one of the lady's servants returned with the basket. The dealer inquired what was wrong, but he understood the situation at once when he removed the covering and observed a few dozen bottles of beer snugly packed together. The beer was a regular weekly installment he received from Chicago. He sent the dishes, together with a note explaining the error, but the note was returned unopened. The dishes were likewise returned and the servant who brought them announced that his mistress had made other arrangements and that she would get the articles she needed elsewhere.

"Spike" Henderson, the old-time singer who used to travel with Frank Lumbard and who died last week, made a singular bargain shortly before his death. Entering a saloon where he was accustomed to entertain Harry Hildreth, Dignan, the undertaker, and others, he was at once called on for a song of which he was the author. "Spike" shook his head, saying that he felt the shadow of death upon him. His looks did not belie his words. But Dignan pressed him and said:

"If you will sing that song about the Stock-Yards I'll agree to furnish a hearse and four horses at your funeral, give you the best casket in the shop, and provide all the carriages required free of charge."

"I'll do it," replied "Spike," "and if you die before me I'll do the same for you."

Poor "Spike" struck up the familiar tune and his hearers thought they had never known him to sing with equal power. At the end he seemed greatly exhausted and there was an unhealthy pallor in his face. Bidding the company good-night he went home. That was Thursday night. It proved to be not only "Spike's" last song, but his last night out of his bed, for Sunday morning he was a corpse. The undertaker faithfully carried out his part of the contract. "Spike" died not worth a dollar, but he was borne to Oakwoods Cemetery with all the honor given to the greatest of earth. The hearse was drawn by four magnificent black horses, whose trappings were all that could be desired for such an occasion. The neighbors along Newberry avenue gazed with admiration at the pomp with which poor "Spike's" exit from the world was attended. The long line of carriages drew a motly crowd to the scene.

The funeral ceremonies included the singing of "We Need Thee Every Hour" by a quartet of which the deceased had once been a member. Up to that time the widow had not given way to her grief, but the sight of her husband's old associates and the sweet, low notes of the beautiful hymn touched her heart and her tears flowed without restraint.

A young married woman on the North Side suddenly grew suspicious of her husband, who before his marriage had been "one of the boys," and recently she determined to catch him. Monday he told her he had to go to the lodge.

"That is only his excuse," she said to herself. "He'll not fool me this time."

As soon as he was around the corner she was after him in a cab. The husband, oblivious of the espionage he was under, went straight to the lodge hall. The cab was pulled up where a view of the hall entrance was secured, and there watch was kept.

"He will be down soon," repeated the wife to herself, "and then I will catch him as he sneaks away."

At 10 o'clock lodge was over, and the husband came down with the other members. The "shadow" in the cab was alert to catch every word.

"Come, George," she heard some one say, "let's have a drink before you go home."

"Not tonight," she next heard in reply. "I must go straight home. My wife did not seem well, and I am anxious about her."

Then the husband started off homeward at a brisk walk.

"Whip your horse," the now crestfallen wife exclaimed frantically to the cabby. "I must get home before he does."

The welcome the husband received that night was a surprise to him. "This seems," he said, "like old times."

Each big hotel in town employs a man whose business it is to wake up any one who goes to sleep. The idea is that if he be sleeper he is not wanted and if he be a guest he may be robbed.

The other day a man dozed off in the Grand Pacific lobby. He was shortly waked up. Then he went to sleep again, and the watchman came around and kicked his feet some more.

"Who are you?" he asked when he had gotten the man waked up.

"Tha's all right," was the response.

"Are you a guest of the house?" was the next question.

"Sure thing," replied the man who had been asleep.

"What's the number of your room?"

"No. 422."

No. 422 is the room of Paul Gore, the chief clerk, but out of 600 or more numbers the stranger happened to hit on that.

The bouncer looked at him in admiration for a minute and then he said:

"Say, come to the desk with me for a minute."

"What for?" asked the stranger.

"I want to be introduced to you."

"Why?"

"Well, you must be one of the bosses. You live in their row. I want to know 'em all, so I won't make any more mistakes."

Then the stranger wandered out into the damp atmosphere.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 29:

Clark st., n of School, e f, 80x120 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (Waters & Seneca to A. Goldspohn)..... $ 3,600
Sawyer av, 206 ft s of Douglas Park av, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 30, 1889 (F. C. Shaw to Chas. Jiran)..... 1,400
Warren av, 75 ft w of Western, s f, 25x165 ft, dated Jan. 21 (E. and H. Cook to A. Diamond)..... 2,800
Central Park av, near n w cor of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x123 ft, dated Jan. 22 (H. Mussner to J. L. Smith)..... 1,100
Forrestville av, s e cor of Forty-ninth st, to St. Lawrence av, also s w cor of Forrestville av, e f, 98x175 ft, dated Jan. 24 (J. I. Pearce to M. A. Hurley)..... 11,185
Kenwood av, s e cor of Randolph, n f, 108x125 ft, with Lot 6, Block 1, same subdn, dated Jan. 27 (C. L. Hammond to C. A. Day)..... 1,500
Central Park av, 412 ft s of Ogden, w f, 25x146 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. R. Barker to E. E. Lautermann)..... 1,000
Madison av, bet Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth sts, e f, Lots 25 and 26, dated Dec. 4, 1889 (M. S. Rich to D. N. Malatesta)..... 1,450
Page st, n w cor of Eighty-sixth, e f, 56x125 ft, dated Jan. 20 (F. N. Gage to H. Janzen)..... 1,000
The premises No. 118 De Koven st, dated Jan. 28 (M. Lillig to Otto Brail)..... 8,500
Ontario st, 300 ft n of Ninetieth st, w f, 75x146 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1889 (Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co. to W. R. Smith)..... 1,200
Whipple st, 141 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 108x186 ft, dated Jan. 28 (Stevens & Wood to Flinn & Campbell)..... 3,200
California av, 17.94 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 20 (H. E. Smethells to J. C. Thye)..... 1,200
Escanaba av, 325 ft s of Eighty-ninth st, w f, 25 x136½ ft, dated Jan. 25 (H. Becker to Jan Kosakowski)..... 1,000
Drexel av, s w cor of Seventy-third st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1888 (O. E. Joiner to J. S. Lather etal.)..... 1,300
Parmelee st, 170 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124½ ft, dated Jan. 29 (C. Tripp to W. H. Trapp)..... 1,200
Twelfth st, 350 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x107 ft, dated Jan. 28 (P. and C. Beck to L. F. Kiages)..... 2,650
Monroe st, 75 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 14 (M. Lewis to A. J. Hunt)..... 1,812
West Madison st, 115 ft w of Ann, s f, 50x200 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. H. Kedzie to E. J. Crane)..... 20,000
Yale st, 150 ft n of Sixty-fourth, w f, 375x1869 ft, dated Jan. 27 (W. H. Curtis to F. L. Robinson)..... 7,000
Carlson av, 125 ft s of Seventy-seventh st, e f, 175x167 ft, dated Jan. 18 (Ward & Thorne to Dunkler & Smith)..... 2,450
Hammond av, 300 ft e of Rescoe st, w f, 50x127 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1889 (S. E. Gross to J. Rosenheimer)..... 1,800
Wabansia av, n w cor of Meade st, s f, 69½x125 ft, dated Jan. 25 (J. R. Lane to William Hoffman)..... 1,325
Spaulding av, 75 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 150 ft, dated June 17, 1889 (P. M. Prescott to M. McGrath)..... 2,700
Adams st, 100 7-10 ft e of Halsted, n f, 70x165 ft, dated July 5, 1888 (C. F. Harding to J. V. and C. B. Farwell)..... 29,450
Adams st, 300 ft e of Halsted, s f, 210x165 ft, dated June 19, 1888 (Gibson & Parish to A. J. Averell)..... 35,408
Same property, dated June 15, 1888 (A. J. Averell to J. V. and C. B. Farwell)..... 25,500
School st, 426 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 50x200 ft, dated Jan. 29 (J. Peters to Charles Swanson)..... 1,800
Halsted st, 166 ft s of Graceland av, w f, 82x170 ft, dated Jan. 26 (A. Bowman to H. A. Herdman)..... 2,200
Central Park av, near n w cor of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated Jan. 22 (H. Mussner to Charles Keller)..... 1,100
Forty-seventh st, 100 ft e of Halsted, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5, 1889 (Bogus & Page to George Keenan)..... 1,050
Sixty-fifth terrace, 265½ ft e of railroad, s f, 49x125 ft, dated Sept. 25, 1888 (F. W. Green to J. R. Davies)..... 4,000
The premises No. 3326 Rhodes av, dated Jan. 30 (Charles H. Baker to S. C. Knight)..... 8,000
North Hoyne av, near Peterson st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 11, 1889 (C. J. Nikola to H. A. Lucks)..... 1,225
Spaulding av, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first sts, e f, 150x125 ft, dated Jan. 24 (H. Spitz to L. Winterwitz)..... 21,000
Sheffield av, 275 ft n of Garfield, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1889 (J. J. Keller to H. Ruder)..... 1,800
Solon court, between State st and Wabash av and bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 25x25 ft, dated Jan. 27 (W. W. Phelps to Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)..... 3,000
Solon court, 124 ft s of Thirty-second st, and bet State st and Wabash av, e f, 25x25 ft, dated Jan. 27 (S. Livingston to same)..... 1,000
Solon court, 275 ft s of Thirty-third st, and bet State st and Wabash av, e f, 25x25 ft, dated Jan. 27 (M. Brennan to same)..... 1,013
Van Horn st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt, n f, 24x124 ft, imp, dated Jan. 21 (J. Karlovsky to F. Prospal)..... 3,075
Jones st, 164 ft s of Grace, w f, 40x120 ft, dated Jan. 24 (A. M. and J. G. Peters to A. Newman)..... 2,250
State st, s e cor of Seventy-fourth, w f, 96x100 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1889 (D. G. Hamilton to J. Schill)..... 2,300
N. Carpenter st, 162 ft s of West Lake, w f, 50x117 ft, dated Jan. 28 (J. Glenn to A. and K. Czarnecki)..... 3,200
Superior av, n w cor of Eighty-sixth st, e f, 342 x94 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1889 (M. K. Palmer to J. Honlihan)..... 1,000
Kedzie av, s e cor of Huron st, w f, 50x120x90 ft, dated May 6, 1886 (A. A. Cummings to Wenzler & Mandel)..... 1,981
Dexter av, s of Wallace st, n f, 81x124 ft, dated Jan. 8 (W. Thomas to A. Brunett)..... 1,500
Palmer place, near n w cor of Thomas av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 14, 1886 (F. H. Dickey to J. Hongren)..... 1,250
Washington boulevard, s of California av, n f, 20x106 ft, dated Jan. 27 (J. L. Campbell to M. A. Clark)..... 6,500
West Eighteenth place, 50 ft s of Morgan av, n f, 25x75 ft, improved, dated Jan. 25 (A. W. Krats to L. and B. Plowman)..... 3,600
Douglas boulevard, 132 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 24x200 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1889 (same to E. J. McLaughlin)..... 1,100
Oak st, 264 ft w of School, s f, 24x204 ft, dated Jan. 18 (D. Swan to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company)..... 1,750
South Park av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. B. Carter to E. Adams)..... 4,651
Beach av, n w cor of Sheridan st, 5 acres, dated Jan. 9 (E. Kellogg Beach to D. F. Anderson)..... 10,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Oak Park av, s w cor of Fifty-ninth st, 80 acres, dated Jan. 6 (B. F. Vaughan to H. P. Merriman)..... $ 30,000
Eighty-seventh st, s e cor of West Forty-eighth, 30 acres, dated Jan. 25 (A. A. Munger to L. W. Franklin)..... 30,000
Eighty-seventh st, s w cor of Forty-eighth, 40 acres, with buildings, dated Dec. 14, 1889 (F. and W. T. Haase to Wm. T. Farwell)..... 14,000
Same property as above, dated Jan. 21 (William T. Farwell to William P. Herron)..... 15,000

LEASES.

The Boston Ground Rent Trust company has leased to Noble B. Judah for 99 years the property on Michigan av, 160 ft s of Monroe street, e f, 40x177 ft, at a rental of $4,000 per annum.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Beach av, n w cor of Sheridan st, 5 acres, by D. F. Anderson.

Ogden av, at intersection of Twenty-second st, Blocks 2, 3, and 5, by Jonn Kralovec.

Armitage av, s w cor of Mozart st, 100x100 ft, by D. Sauer.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Dr. Schumacher, two-story dwelling, 20x43 feet, No. 4229 Center avenue, to cost $1,800.

Anglo-American Provision company, two-story engine and boiler room, 45x24 and 46x37 feet, Transit, near Packer avenue, to cost $5,000.

Sands, shed, 135x196 feet, Transit, near Packer avenue, to cost $1,700.

J. Trenton, two-story dwelling, 24x42 feet, No. 6029 Honore street, to cost $3,000.

J. R. Trenton, two-story store and dwelling, 22x50 feet, Halsted and Sixty-seventh streets, to cost $2,000.

J. Lucas, two-story dwelling, 24x48 feet, No. 3407 Robey street, to cost $2,000.

Pat Cratty, cottage, 21x44 feet, No. 6029 Superior street, to cost $1,000.

M. Stasseweski, cottage, 20x36 feet. Exchange avenue, near Eighty-ninth street, to cost $1,500.

M. Hebner, one-story store and dwelling, 24x36 feet, Eighty-fourth street and Buffalo avenue, to cost $1,500.

Eugene Geissler, three two-story flats, 63x46 feet, Nos. 711 to 715 Wood street, to cost $14,000.

Adam L. Geoch, two-story flats, 22x45 feet, No. 609 Fairfield street, to cost $2,300.

R. Williams, cottage, 20x40 feet, No. 920 Basil street, to cost $1,000.

George Ortner, two-story dwelling, 24x36 feet, No. 1434 West Monroe street, to cost $3,100.

E. M. Kenney, two-story store and hall, 22x80 feet, Armitage avenue, near Kenney street, to cost $1,600.

C. G. Fanning, two-story flats, 22x52 feet, No. 1027 Park avenue, to cost $4,000.

H. Hughes, two three-story flats, 42x47 feet, Nos. 1234 and 1236 West Monroe street, to cost $10,000.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Every Muscle Aches.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses, **relieved in one minute** by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain, inflammation, and weakness. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. Instantaneous, infallible, safe. Acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the best yet prepared. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

RESTORED HER HEALTH.

For 25 years I suffered from boils, erysipelas and other blood affections, taking during that time great quantities of different medicines without giving me any perceptible relief. Friends induced me to try S. S. S. It improved me from the start, and after taking several bottles, restored my health as far as I could hope for at my age, which is now seventy-five years.

MRS. S. M. LUCAS, Bowling Green, Ky.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

No Fear of Grippe

Need be felt by those who keep the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—IT MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. Prostration is the most characteristic and serious symptom of the prevailing disease. It is during this debilitated condition of the body that bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid, and malaria fasten upon the patient. Be careful and not allow the system to run down. Prevention is better than cure.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just the thing for patients recovering from the grippe."—J. J. & M. Wilkinson, Druggists, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WATER GAS FURNACES

For Locomotives and Steam Boilers.

NO SMOKE.

W. S. HUTCHINSON,
325 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

EYES EXAMINED FREE. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles 79 E. Randolph st. WATRY OPTICIAN 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE HEAVY END OF A MATCH.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint, at the breakfast-table, as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd suspect of such a thing; but what is it?"

"I've found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus, with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery, too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system, and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben, who had consumption, and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it, she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her: she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. That, Cyrus, is a discovery that's worth mentioning."

The farmer's wife was right, for the "Golden Medical Discovery" is in fact the only medicine for purifying the blood and curing all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other Skin and Scalp diseases, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, and kindred ailments, possessed of such *positive* curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, under a **positive guarantee** that it will benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. It also cures Bronchial, Throat and Lung diseases. Even Consumption (which is Lung-scrofula) yields to its marvelous curative properties, if taken in time and given a fair trial.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery." It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; as peculiar in its curative effects as in its composition. It's a concentrated vegetable extract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

CHICAGO MEDICAL CLINIC

DR. PHILIP SATTLER, Medical Director,
Honore Block, Corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.
Entrances—204 Dearborn-st. and 93 Adams-st.

By an easy and pleasant method for the patient, Catarrh is immediately arrested and speedily cured. Diseases of the lungs and air passages are treated in the only scientific mode by the use of highly medicated vapors, by which the medicinal principle is applied to the immediate seat of the disease.

January 15, 1890.

DR. PHILIP SATTLER—
CHICAGO MEDICAL CLINIC:
I was suffering with the severest form of the prevailing epidemic when I called to consult you. I had fleeting chills, followed by high fever, an intolerable pain in the head, an agony of pain in the back and limbs. The thought of food was repulsive. The discharge from the nostrils in the back of the throat was continuous and most distressing. The eyes were inflamed and watery. The skillful treatment at your hands in a few hours afforded me prompt relief, and now I am quite well, after only a few days' treatment. The catarrh with which I had long suffered I find being rapidly cured: the symptoms are speedily subsiding. Accept my earnest thanks.

SELMA BRUNSGUARD,
219 Milwaukee avenue.

Rheumatism and Diseases of the Nervous System treated by the use of Electricity.
The most elaborate and extensive system of Electrical Appliances employed.

ALL MODERN LANGUAGES SPOKEN. CONSULTATION FREE.
HOURS 10—4 AND EVENING.

STREETER'S $5.00 FOOT-FORM SHOES,

BENCH MADE.

"Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies—firm, compact, strong, substantial."

Such is the character of these shoes, hand-sewed by the old process of bench shoemaking, that has positive and important advantages over all other work. They take the place of custom-made shoes at a saving of

50%

to the wearer. Before ordering your next shoes come in and see how well we can fit you. Do not allow prejudice to prevent you from giving this faultless shoe a trial.

STREETER'S,

134 STATE, 68 AND 70 MADISON-ST.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.

Grand Rug Sale

BY THE ORDER OF
D. H. TOLMAN, ESQ.,
Chicago Trust and Savings Bank,
Over 800 Pieces
—OF—
TURKISH RUGS,
CARPETS,
—AND—
PORTIERES,
Too Late to Be Catalogued,
WILL BE SOLD
TODAY
AT AUCTION,
REGARDLESS OF VALUE,
10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
181 Wabash-av.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
Thursday, at 2 p. m.,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

We sell positively the following valuable Business and Residence Property:

No. 361 South Clark-st., 25x100.

No. 254 Washington Boulevard, 25x120 ft.

Nos. 545, 547, and 549 Fulton-st., 22x100 each.

Title perfect. Terms announced at sale.
A deposit of $1,000 currency or certified check will be required on No. 361 Clark-st; $500 on Washington Boulevard; $200 each on Fulton-st. lots.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers.

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

TRADE MARK. GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS 23 Washington-st., Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

We are now showing our new Spring Novelties in Dress Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics.

DRESS GOODS.

40-inch All-Wool Henrietta
40-inch All-Wool Plaids
40-inch All-Wool Serges
54-inch All-Wool Ladies' Cloth
40-inch Alpaca Lustrine
} ONLY 50 CTS. PER YD.

WASH GOODS.

200 Pieces Printed Cotton Beige, in Novel Woolen Effects..... 6½c per yd.

New Spring Chambrays and Ginghams, the latest Styles in Stripes and Plaids..... 12½c per yd.

150 Pieces Elegant French Sateens in the new Ombre Effects and Colors, selling in this city every day at 40c per yard..... 25c per yd.

ALL REMNANTS AT 25% OFF MARKED DOWN PRICES.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE
—OF—
REAL KID GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-Button Real Kid Gloves, the popular "Coupe Jouvin" quality, sold everywhere at $1.25 per pair,

Brown, Black, AND Tans. ONLY 50 Cents A PAIR FOR THIS SALE. Brown, Black, AND Tans.

Our successful sale of Furniture still continues. All the goods are marked in plain figures at less than half our former margins. Many new choice designs of our own manufacture, also a large invoice of Chairs and Rockers, and other goods, at 50 cents on the dollar are included.

No one who intends to purchase Furniture at any time this year can afford to pass this opportunity.

Remnants of Furniture Covering at one-third their value.

POSITIVELY ONE PRICE.

J. A. COLBY & SONS,

217 and 219 State-st.

Furniture and Drapery made from Special Designs.

MENIER CHOCOLATE.

Paris Exposition, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals.

LARGEST CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

YEARLY SALE EXCEEDS 30,000,000 POUNDS.

PUREST, HEALTHIEST, AND BEST.

Ask for Yellow Wrapper Menier Chocolates and Take No Others.

For Sale Everywhere.

BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DRUNKENNESS,

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 64 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Enoh & Kayner 115 Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrison, Plummer & Co and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago.

L. Manasse, Optician,

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.

Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890—TEN PAGES.

BRUCE GETS THE PLACE.

THE EX-SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI APPOINTED RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Brief Sketch of the Well-Known Colored Man's Career—Secretary Blaine's Health—President Harrison Formally Receives the Representatives of the New Republic of Brazil—An Argument for Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Proceedings of the Senate—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of Blanche K. Bruce of the District of Columbia to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

Blanche K. Bruce was born a slave in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 1, 1841, but received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master's son. When the war broke out he left his young master, whose companion he had been, the master entering the Confederate army from Missouri. Bruce taught school for a time at Hannibal, Mo., then became a student at Oberlin, O., and afterward pursued special studies at home. At the close of the war he became a Mississippi planter and was successively chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature, a member of the Mississippi Levee Board, Sheriff of Bolivar County, County Superintendent of Education, and took his seat in the United States Senate as a Republican March 4, 1875, when only 34 years of age. He was a member of every Republican convention held after 1868. May 19, 1881, two weeks after his Senatorial term expired, he entered upon the duties of Register of the United States Treasury, having been appointed by President Garfield, a position which he held until President Cleveland appointed Gen. Rosecrans to succeed him in 1885. Since then he has been in the lecture field. He owns a fine residence on Sixteenth street. The office of Recorder made Frederick Douglass rich, and its fees enable Mr. Bruce, the Boston mulatto who was put in by President Cleveland, to retire with a fortune of more than $50,000. A bill is pending to make the position a salaried one.

The formal recognition of the United States of Brazil by this Government was completed this afternoon when the President received the credentials of Senhor J. G. de Amaral Valente, the new Minister accredited by the Provisional Government, and also the credentials of Senhor Salvador Mendonca as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the United States. The ceremonies were marked by great cordiality. The two Ministers, with their joint suite of four secretaries, made a fine appearance in rich and brilliant uniforms. Secretary Blaine presented the two Ministers and they in turn presented their secretaries. The ceremonies were in the Blue Room.

The President, in receiving Mr. Valente, said:

Mr. Minister: I receive you as the representative of a new Republic, always a grateful duty to the Government of the United States. The peaceful course of events that has transformed the Empire of Brazil into the United States of Brazil has been observed with deep interest by the Government and people of this country. It is a source of profound satisfaction to the American people that the Provisional Government of Brazil has come into power without bloodshed and without violence. I trust this circumstance may prove a happy augury of peace, progress, and prosperity in the career which now opens to the United States of Brazil. Speaking for the people of this country, it will be my constant aim to cultivate the most friendly relations with your Government; to increase the personal intercourse and to enlarge the commercial exchanges between the two Republics.

I trust, Mr. Minister, that you will find in this Capital a pleasant residence, as I am sure you will receive a warm welcome.

In the Senate today a bill was introduced for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on the bill for the free coinage of silver. It was, he said, a subject involving a contention in the main between the rich and the poor, between the creditor class and the debtor class. It involves a gigantic effort—or perhaps the term "conspiracy" may not be inappropriate—on the part of a special class and its allies to depress values in order that the price of their creditors' bond and note and mortgage and gold coin might be increased in value and their power of absorption augmented. The pending bill, he said, was not a demand for the issue of an unlimited supply of money, as all agreed that such a policy would be suicidal. It was a bill, however, to provide for a sufficient amount of circulating medium by which to meet the largely increased and largely increasing business of the country, and which would tend to check the alarming decline in the value of farm products, stocks, and other commodities. The question was whether the double standard of money should be reëstablished, or whether gold alone should continue to be the monetary standard. The Windom bill as it now stood he regarded as fatally defective. With slight amendments, however, that proposition stood third in his estimation as a measure in the right direction. The free and unlimited coinage of silver stood first.

The *Star* tonight says:

The absence of Mr. Blaine from yesterday's Cabinet meeting and his continued absence from the State Department from day to day have encouraged the belief among some people that he has not rallied from the shock of his son's death and is seriously ailing himself. This is untrue, as a *Star* reporter was told this morning by a gentleman who has an intimate acquaintance with the Secretary. He is in good health and is rapidly picking up the loose threads of his work which he was obliged to drop when Walker died. He does not go to the department, however, except when his presence there is necessary, and he has taken to attending to his duties at his home on Lafayette square, whither his private secretary, Mr. Dent, has removed his typewriter and the other paraphernalia of his work. The foreign Ministers have fallen into the habit of calling at his house instead of the department, and this morning the Secretary had a conference with Sir Julian Pauncefote. The reason of the Secretary's absence from the Cabinet meeting yesterday was that he spent the morning and a portion of the afternoon in a discussion with the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress of the program and policy to be followed in the deliberations of that body.

Mrs. Coppinger, the Secretary's eldest daughter, was seized last night with a slight attack of malaria, the complaint, but we consider this latter today. No alarm is felt as to her general health.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Blanche K. Bruce of the District of Columbia, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

Supervisors of Census—Indiana—Francis Schotz, First District; Ambrose E. Nowlin, Second; Charles Harley, Fifth; Samuel B. Beshore, Sixth. Wisconsin—Ernst Demin, First; John C. Metcalf, Second; Andrew Jackson Turner, Third. Illinois—Frank Gilbert, First. Minnesota—Herbert J. Miller, First; William H. Johnston, Third. Kansas—Thomas A. Hubbard, Fourth. Montana—William O. Spoor. Washington—John M. Hill. Missouri—Eugene F. Weigel, First; Eugene C. Baegner, Second; Woolbridge J. Powell, Third; William M. Davis, Fourth; John M. McCall, Fifth; Arthur P. Morrey, Sixth; Hobart G. Orton, Seventh; William H. Miller, Eighth. Michigan—Harry C. Tillman, First; Charles H. Wisner, Second; Donald C. Henderson, Fourth; James Watson, Fifth; George A. Newet, Sixth.

Speculation is afloat at the State Department regarding a successor to the late Walker Blaine as Solicitor of the department, and it is understood the position has been tendered to Mr. W. H. Trescott. Secretary Blaine is anxious Mr. Trescott shall make up his mind favorably to the proposition, as he is one of the men who possess the implicit confidence of the Premier of the Administration. Many questions of international law are apt to be propounded to the next Solicitor of the State Department, and for this reason a tried lawyer is desired as the counselor for the department.

The Senate committee this morning instructed Senator Cullom to report favorably, with a slight amendment intended to define more clearly the powers of the commission, the bill introduced by Senator Spooner to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to regulate telegraphic commerce between the several States. The bill in effect applies the law relating to railroads and to telegraph companies. It is substantially the bill passed by the Senate last session. The committee discussed the various propositions to make the Canadian railroads doing business in the United States amenable to the Inter-State Commerce law, but came to no conclusion. There was a bare quorum of the committee present and discussion, while taking a wide range, did not proceed far enough to indicate what course will be finally decided upon.

The Senate in secret session today confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel Bailey Jr. of Ohio, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati. Frank W. Mead of New York, Surgeon in the Marine Hospital.

United States Attorneys—Charles S. Johnson of Nebraska, District of Alaska; J. A. Connolly, Southern District of Illinois; Lewis Miles, Southern District of Iowa; J. W. Ady, Kansas; George A. Neal, Western District of Missouri; M. D. O'Connell, Northern District of Iowa; Edward Mitchell, Southern District of New York.

United States Marshals—Charles F. Hitch, Southern District of Illinois; Joseph P. Wilson, Idaho.

Probate Judges—Daniel Page, Iron County, Utah; George C. Veile, Millard County, Utah; Lars T. Edholm, Morgan County, Utah; James McGarry, Beaver County, Utah; George W. Barth, Salt Lake County, Utah; Isaac Burton, Uintah County, Utah.

Associate Justice Supreme Court of Idaho—Willis Sweet.

Registrars of Land Offices—S. P. McCree, Las Cruses, N. M.; Lyman P. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire, Wis.; Thomas V. Baldwin, Folsom, N. M.

Indian Agents—Archer O. Simons, Port Belknap Agency, Montana; John Fosher, Shoshone Agency, Wyoming; Moses P. Wyman, Crow Agency, Montana; Warren D. Robbins, Nes Perces Agency, Idaho; Everett W. Foster, Yankton Agency, South Dakota.

Postmasters—Wisconsin—Henry Beall, Hayward; R. W. Cheever, Clinton; F. R. Whitesey, Florence; J. B. Driver, Darlington; C. F. P. Pullen, Evansville; G. E. Bryant, Madison.

A delegation composed of George H. Ely of Cleveland, H. W. Seymour of Sault Ste. Marie, and C. H. Graves of Duluth appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors today in advocacy of the Stephenson bill making appropriations for improving the St. Mary's River and Hay Lake Channel, Michigan. They request the committee to grant the full amount of the engineer's estimates as follows: Hay Lake Channel, $1,684,715; St. Mary's River at the falls, $3,738,864. The indications are that the committee will report to the House a River and Harbor bill carrying a total appropriation of about $23,000,000 to remedy in part the failure of the bill in the last Congress.

Secretary Windom sent a letter to the House today in which he says that the estimate of the department that an appropriation of $15,000 would be sufficient for the completion of the approaches and breakwater at the naval hospital at Chicago was below the mark. He now calls for $40,000 as the amount needed to make repairs to the building and approaches and for the new building to be used as a residence for the surgeon. The Secretary also requests an appropriation of $100,000 for the preservation of the Sub-Treasury Building by cleaning and painting the exterior and laying the new floors in the several stories, and for improving the ventilation, supplying new elevators, and making other necessary repairs.

The Executive Committee of the Republican League of the United States, which has been in session here for several days, called upon the President in a body this morning. Senator Ingalls, Representative McKinley, and other prominent speakers have accepted invitations to speak at the third annual convention of the league, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th of March next. The Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, President of the league, predicts a large and enthusiastic meeting there.

Secretary Noble smiled today when a reference was made to the subject that he was to be appointed Judge of the United States Court in place of Judge Brewer. He said there was nothing in the story as far as he was concerned. It is said Judge Shields, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, is strongly urged for appointment to this position.

The Secretary of the Treasury today issued a second call on the National bank depositories for the reduction of the public balances held by them. The call is for about the same amount as the first one. The Secretary will purchase from these banks United States 4 per cent bonds at 124 if offered by the banks named on or before Feb. 20, 1890. The number of banks affected by this call is eighty.

A large delegation of Pennsylvanians was before the House Committee on War Claims today in support of a bill for the reimbursement to the State of Pennsylvania of about $3,000,000 for property destroyed during the war.

Messrs. George M. Pullman, J. W. Doane, Erskine M. Phelps, and J. F. Beecher and wife are among the Chicago visitors now in Washington.

Senator Cullom said this evening that he would tomorrow report favorably to the Commerce Committee the nomination of John M. Clark for Collector.

"TIME TO SIT DOWN ON HIM."

What the Decatur "Republican" Thinks of Long Jones' Aspirations.

Decatur *Republican*: A Washington dispatch mentions that among the Illinois politicians at the Capital is "Jones of Warren"—"Long" Jones as he is called here in Illinois—and the correspondent intimates that he is pipe-laying to get to be reelected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee again. This is a position he held for a number of years, voting for himself on one occasion when the committee was equally divided, without counting him, on the question of Jones and various others. It may be that Jones is the best man in the State for Chairman of the State Central Committee, but there are a good many people who believe that ignorance, arrogance, and impudence are not necessary attributes of a State Chairman. The Republicans of Illinois do not desire to turn over the whole business of nominating their candidates to the sole control of any one man, no matter how much of a "hustler" he may be, nor are they of the opinion that it ought to rest upon one man to decide whom they ought to vote for and to whom they ought to give the go-by. It has been "Long" Jones' policy, when he was the Chairman, to have a candidate for every office in sight, and woe betide the luckless man who aspired to any nomination for which he had picked out somebody else. His policy has also been to pick out legislative candidates who represented the interests of his own favorite candidate for United States Senator, and to confine his efforts to elect them and to permit all others to shift for themselves. In short, the arrogance of this man has been a perpetual menace to Republican success in Illinois, and to his influence may be attributed half the evils which have fallen to the lot of the party in the State for more than ten years past. His determination to "boss" everything is the most offensive character and has disgusted many a man who has been held in line in spite of it, and only because of his devotion to Republican principles. If Mr. Jones is scheming for another election to the Chairmanship the Republican party of Illinois has one duty to perform before trying anything else—and that is to sit down so hard on his elongated anatomy as to make it still longer. Then, after squeezing out of him, metaphorically speaking, what atoms of breath are still in him, it can turn in and "knock the daylight" out of the Democratic party, and enjoy it all the better for the preliminary exercise. There are plenty of men in Illinois who are competent to preside over the State committee—gentlemen, too.

Jail-Breakers Recaptured.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—All but one of the thirteen prisoners who cut their way out of the Quincy jail the 20th inst. have been recaptured, and today Sheriff Seaton landed five in the Joliet prison: Albert Young, alias "Maxy," horse-stealing; Charles Smith and Frank Burns, burglary; Louis Desmond, alias Jack Adams, forgery; and James Shepherd, larceny, all for a year excepting Shepherd, who gets eighteen months. James Walpole, alias "Buck" Murray, the safe-blower, who engineered the escape, has also been recaptured, but with his limbs so badly frozen that his feet will have to be amputated. Walpole is a third-term convict, who was released from here last August.

Indianapolis' Board of Trade's Reception.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Board of Trade, as a new social departure, last night held a reception and promenade concert. The invitations were limited to 500, but all of that number were present, including the State officers, the Supreme Court Judges, and nearly all of the most prominent people of the city.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Only kind guaranteed genuine by Baron Liebig.

LEFT THE SINKING SHIP.

ADAMS' AND HUGHITT'S REASONS FOR DESERTING THE "GENTLEMEN."

They Say Chairman Walker's Decision Abridges Their Rights and Prevents Them from Making Contracts Without Buying or Leasing New Lines—Both Roads Express Extreme Regret at Being Compelled to Withdraw from the Association—Other Railway News.

Nothing has occurred in a long time that caused greater excitement in railway and financial circles than the exclusive announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railways have given formal notice of withdrawal from the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, better known as the "Gentlemen's" Association. While it had been expected that either the Northwestern and Union Pacific or the direct competitors of those roads would give notice of withdrawal from the association immediately after the announcement of Chairman Walker's decision as to the right of the Union Pacific and Northwestern roads to form an exclusive traffic alliance without the knowledge of the other association roads, yet as none of the roads took such step at that time, and a committee was appointed consisting of Chairman Walker and the Chairman of the auxiliary association to consider measures for the reorganization of the association, the opinion prevailed that things would be allowed to run along until spring without further action, and that at the April meeting of the Presidents the Reorganization Committee would make its report and an attempt made to reorganize the association upon a stronger basis.

All these calculations were knocked on the head by the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of the Northwestern and Union Pacific railway companies. The notices of withdrawal from the association were submitted by Chairman Walker to the Presidents of the various association roads yesterday morning and at the same time Mr. Walker issued a call for a meeting of the Presidents to be held at the association rooms in Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11 a. m. to consider said notices which have been given under Art. 20 of the agreement. Mr. Walker also announced that the meeting would consider and act upon the report of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Presidents to revise present methods and organization.

The notice of withdrawal given by the Union Pacific railway company is dated Jan. 18, 1890, and is signed Charles Francis Adams, President, by F. Gordon Dexter, Acting President. Its text is as follows:

THE UNION PACIFIC'S REASONS.

Referring to the decision made by you [Chairman Walker] at the meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association held in New York Jan. 14, 1890, to the effect that the contract recently entered into between this company and the Chicago & Northwestern railway company was in violation of the terms of the agreement under which the association was organized, I have now to say that I today submitted that decision to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this company. I am instructed by the board to notify you that, in view of that decision, the decision places this company in a most difficult position. As I understand the purport of your decision, it is that the control of traffic is a matter of proprietorship of lines. In other words, the association distributes which competition may be affected to any extent by the construction of new lines by members parties to this association or by the leasing of lines already existing, but under the articles of association it cannot be affected by contracts entered into between the lines members of the association irrespective of the action of the association.

I am directed to inform you that if this decision is final it could, in the opinion of the directors, place this company in a position, with proper regard for the interests of the stockholders would not justify. For reasons which it is unnecessary to dwell upon it is not the policy of the Union Pacific either to lease lines members of the association, as has recently been done by the Northern Pacific, or to construct lines of its own to affect the existing distribution of traffic at competitive points, as has recently been done, or is now being done, by other companies members of the association. The lines thus leased or constructed, representing "proprietory interests," cannot fail in the near future to affect most materially the distribution of competitive traffic in which the Union Pacific is interested, greatly to its detriment, while on the other hand the rules of the association, as interpreted by you, do not permit the Union Pacific to pursue the policy forced upon it by this action of its competitors, members of the association, and to protect itself by contract against an impending redistribution of traffic.

It has ever been the intention and policy of the Union Pacific to comply strictly with all the rules and regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, and the directors of this company would be most reluctant to take any steps calculated to impair either the efficiency or existence of that association. In view of this decision they note therefore with satisfaction your reference in the recent interpretation of the association and your recommendation of radical changes in it. So much of your quarterly report made at the meeting last Tuesday as relates to this subject was referred to a special committee of which you are the Chairman. It seems to the directors of this company most proper that the position in which existing rules of the association, under the decision referred to, places the Union Pacific should also be considered carefully by the committee, with a view to so altering the articles of agreement as to give the Union Pacific necessary relief.

The Union Pacific is unwilling to continue in any association except in strict conformity with the rules thereof. With a view, therefore, to prevent the incurring of penalties on its part pending the consideration of the matter by your committee, I am directed by the Board of Directors to give you formal notice, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 20 of the articles of association, of the withdrawal of this company therefrom, to take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof. It is unnecessary for me to add that this action is taken by the directors with extreme regret and the notice will be withdrawn should the rules of the association, as the result of conferences which doubtless will hereafter be held, place yourself and the representatives of the company, be so modified as to permit the Union Pacific to take such steps not affecting rates as may be necessary for its own protection in view of the manifest disturbing influence which the action of others has on the distribution of traffic through the construction of new lines or the leasing of old ones by other members of the association.

I have also to assure you that in the meantime the Union Pacific will not be compelled by circumstances beyond its control, to obtain through any action calculated to demoralize rates improperly to reduce established tariffs, or affect by illegitimate or irregular means the fair distribution of competitive traffic.

NORTH WESTERN REASONS.

The notice of the Chicago & Northwestern is signed by Marvin Hughitt, President, and reads as follows:

The decision recently made by you has been carefully considered. I understand you as holding, in effect, that no change can be made in the status of the railway lines, members of the association, in any manner directly or indirectly affecting the distribution of competitive traffic, unless it is done by the construction of new lines or by acquiring in some manner a proprietary interest in existing lines.

If this construction of the agreement is correct then the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway companies by becoming members surrendered their rights to make such contracts with connecting lines not affecting rates as in the judgment of their directions the interests of the stockholders require. The only course left to them, then, might be to construct new lines or incur new obligations by acquiring a proprietary interest in existing lines. Neither of these courses might be in accordance with what the directors may consider the true policy of the company. These companies will be subjected to the control of the association agreement, while their competitors, not members, are at full liberty to make any combinations or contracts they please. The voluntary helplessness of these companies will, under such circumstances, invite or provoke the attacks of their rivals. It is manifest they cannot occupy that position. It is proper for me to say that the directors did not understand that by becoming a party to the Inter-State Commerce Association agreement they had so sacrificed their power to make contracts. They therefore entered into the agreements with the Union Pacific railway company scrupulously observing, as they believed, all the provisions of the association agreement. It being, however, your opinion that by so doing they have violated that agreement, it only remains for these companies, therefore, to give formal notice, which they hereby do, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 20 of the articles of association, of their withdrawal therefrom, to take effect at the expiration of thirty days from Jan. 25, 1890.

"It is unnecessary for me to add that this course is taken with extreme regret, and in the hope that the action of the committee appointed by the association at its last meeting may result in organizing an association which will permit its members, while absolutely maintaining rates, to so manage affairs as to meet the varying contingencies of a complicated business. I have also to assure you that these companies will, unless compelled thereto by circumstances beyond their control, abstain from any action calculated to demoralize rates, improperly reduce established tariffs, or affect by illegitimate or irregular means a fair distribution of competitive traffic."

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific railroad companies are also included in this notice of withdrawal.

Illinois Central Improvements.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A large party of officials of the Illinois Central railroad were in this city today surveying the company's yards and grounds here preparatory to making a number of important improvements this season. Supt. Quimby of the Iowa Division says the contemplated changes include new passenger and freight depots, a new office building, and 6,000 feet of new sidetracking.

Double Track from Chicago to Elkhart.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—It is now a settled fact that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road will be double-tracked the entire distance of 101 miles between Chicago and Elkhart the coming summer. The contract for the work has been let to J. B. Stanley of Cleveland, and the work must be completed by Oct. 1.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A statement of the earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific railway for December last and for the year 1889 has been issued. For December the earnings were $1,265,800; expenses, $749,077; profits, $516,723. For the year the earnings were $15,080,660; expenses, $9,024,601; profits, $6,006,059.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A surveying party is now in Waukesha, Wis., to begin the survey of the Waukesha, Pewaukee & Oconomowoc railway. The work will be under the direction of Mr. Spaulding, formerly with the Chicago & Northwestern.

Chief Engineer McLaughlin of the Grand Rapids & Lake Michigan, recently organized, yesterday inspected the route with a view to running the line from Grand Rapids via Holland, Saugatuck, Douglas, Ganges, and South Haven to Benton Harbor.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association will have notice yesterday of the acceptance by joint committee of the rates published by the Transcontinental Association in eastbound tariff No. 23, effective Oct. 1, 1889, and supplements 1, 2, 3, and 3 A thereto, with the following exceptions: Liquors—Brandy, in wood or glass, car-loads. Champagne—California, car-load. Wine—In wood or glass, car-loads. Full local rates east of junctions with Western roads should be charged on the above commodities. All changes in transcontinental rates to trunk line territory which have been agreed to by the joint committee will hereafter be announced by joint committee circular, and no changes published by the Transcontinental Association or individual lines should be accepted until so authorized.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: State Farmers' Institute, Chrisney, Ind., Feb. 5 to 6, from points in Indiana only; American Shipping and Industrial Association, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5 to 7, 1890, from association points; annual encampment of Pennsylvania Department G. A. R., Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 11 and 12, from association points in Pennsylvania only; Masonic Schools of Instruction, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18 to 20, from points in Illinois within radius of 100 miles of Springfield; Ohio State Beekeepers' Association, Cleveland, O., Feb. 19 to 20, from points in Ohio only; State Farmers' Institute, Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 21 and 22, from points in Indiana only.

The following commodity tariffs having been authorized by the joint committee of Eastern roads, all lines in the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations are permitted to put the same in effect, west-bound, between the points named: Compressed fuel blocks (anthracite), C. L., basis Mahoney to Chicago, 20 cents per 100 pounds; bicarbonate of soda, C. L., from Fairport, N. Y., to East St. Louis and other East Mississippi River points, to apply on shipments destined to points beyond, 24 cents per 100 pounds; plows, in car-loads, from Rochester, Syracuse, and Macedon, N. Y., to Cleveland, 18 cents; to Cincinnati, 15½ cents; to Chicago, 17½ cents; to Columbus, O., 14 cents; to Dayton, 15 cents; to Detroit, 14 cents; to East Saginaw, 17½ cents; to East St. Louis, 22 cents; to Grand Rapids, 17½ cents; to Indianapolis, 16½ cents; to Logansport, 17 cents; to Louisville, 19½ cents; to Milwaukee, Wis., 17½ cents; to Peoria, Ill., 20 cents; to Pittsburg, 12 cents; and to Toledo, 14 cents; on cinder, C. L., from Steelton, Pa., to Mingo Junction, O., Lowellville, O., Latonia and Youngstown, O., New Castle, Sharon, and Sharpsville, Pa., 8¢ per gross ton.

IT HOLDS A STATE CANNOT BE SUED.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the North Carolina Bond Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—A case was decided by the Supreme Court today of great importance not only in the amount involved directly and individually but the important constitutional question decided. Of late a number of cases involving the question of the liability of a State to be sued have been brought before the court, notably the Hans case from Louisiana, in which it is said $11,000,000 are involved, and North Carolina bond cases, involving from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The case decided today is thus described:

The State of North Carolina subscribed for $1,066,600 of the capital stock of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad company, organized for the purpose of building a railroad from Beaufort to Goldsborough. Bonds were issued by the State to raise money to pay for this stock, and the State not only pledged its public faith as security for the redemption of the bonds, but, in addition, pledged all the stock held by the State in the railroad company. This pledging act also provided that any dividend which may be declared on the stock held by the State shall be applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds; but until such dividends may be declared the interest was to be paid out of the public money in the State Treasury. The State holds certificates for the stock it subscribed, and was represented at meetings of the stockholders by a proxy.

Mr. Christian, a citizen of Virginia, holds ten of the bonds issued by the State, and as there has been no interest paid since 1868 he sought to have the bonds declared a lien upon the stock owned and held by the State of North Carolina, and also upon all dividends that may be declared on the stock until the bonds issued and the interest thereon are redeemed by the State. He prayed that all moneys payable as dividends on the stock be paid to the bondholders in payment of the interest due them, and that if the dividends be insufficient for this purpose a sale of stock held by the State be authorized and a receiver be appointed. The railroad company, its President and directors personally, the proxy representing the State, and the State Treasurer were all made parties to the suit.

The representatives of the State, in their answer, admitted the averments of the bondholders as to the issue of the bonds and character of the stock and bonds referred to, but denied that any dividends were or could be made on the stock, and set up the plea that the stock was in the possession of the State, and that the State could not be sued without its consent, which had not been given.

The Supreme Court, through Justice Bradley, says that there are some cases in which the interests of the sovereign may be indirectly affected, such as those in which the property affected is not in the possession of the State, where suit may be brought without making the sovereign a party. The present suit, however, seeks a direct appropriation of the State's property for the purpose of satisfying claims against it. How the dividends due to the State can be seized or how the stock held and owned by the State can be sold through the medium of a suit in equity without making the State a party to the suit it is difficult to comprehend. The State has a direct interest to be affected by such a proceeding.

With regard to the contention that this may be done on the ground that the property is affected by a pledge the court says that a pledge in the legal sense requires to be delivered to the pledgee. He may then, in default of payment, sell it by giving proper notice to the pledger. In the case of stocks or bonds the pledgee must have possession of the certificate or other documentary title, with a transfer giving him power of disposal over it. The stock and dividends of the State have nothing about them in the nature of a pledge. The words in which the State pledges its public faith to the bondholders are no more than a solemn promise on the part of the State to redeem the bonds, and the declaration that the railroad stock and dividends thereon shall be pledged for the same purpose is nothing more than a promise that they shall be set apart for the purpose stated.

The pledge given by the State may have amounted to a mortgage, but it could amount to nothing more, and if a mortgage it did not place the mortgagee in possession, and gave him merely a naked right to payment which must be asserted by him in court. But where the mortgagee in possession is a sovereign State no proceeding can be maintained. The mortgagee's right against the State may be just as good and valid in a moral point of view as if it were against an individual, but the State cannot be brought into court or sued by a private party without its consent.

It was at first held by this court that under the Constitution of the United States a State might be sued by a citizen of another State, but the eleventh amendment declared that the judicial power of the United States should not be construed to extend to such suits. It follows, therefore, that a bill will not lie to effect a foreclosure and sale or to obtain possession of property belonging to the State, and for the very plain reason that the State is a necessary party and cannot be sued.

The decision of the lower court in favor of the State is therefore affirmed.

MUST QUIT THE YARDS.

APPELLATE COURT OPINION ON THE LAKE-FRONT RAILROAD FIGHT.

For the Second Time the Decision Is Against the Baltimore & Ohio and in Favor of the Illinois Central—An Important Supreme Court Decision—Complicated Litigation Over a Furniture Company's Failure—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

The Appellate Court yesterday for the second time passed upon the question of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad's right to the use of the freight-yards of the Illinois Central railroad north of Randolph street. Several years ago a suit in ejectment was filed in the Superior Court by the Illinois Central against the Baltimore & Ohio. It was claimed that the latter road had no right there, though the Baltimore & Ohio showed a contract in which the Illinois Central agreed to furnish it with freight-yard room either in the old yards or in such location on the lake front as the Baltimore & Ohio should designate. The Baltimore & Ohio people said they had made the selection, but the Illinois Central company said this location was not on the lake front within the meaning of the law and that there was no vacant lake front property obtainable except that covered by water.

Judge Hawes decided in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio, but the Appellate Court reversed his finding and the case was sent back to Judge Altgeld, who decided for the Illinois Central. The Baltimore & Ohio company made a formal appeal preparatory to taking the case to the Supreme Court, and Justice Gary in his opinion merely says there is nothing new in the record which could be any argument for a change of the former opinion. Judge Altgeld's finding is affirmed.

John N. Jewett, attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio, said:

"In 1874 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company rented a right of way from the junction at Sixty-seventh street with the Illinois Central for five years, the contract giving the former certain ground for a freight-yard and depot, with a stipulation that at the end of that time the Baltimore & Ohio might select a permanent freight location and occupy it in perpetuity for certain rent. There was a dispute about the selection, and the Illinois Central claimed that the Baltimore & Ohio had not fulfilled its contract, and the suit was to obtain possession of the freight depot now occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio. This case will go to the Supreme Court, and if the decision of the Appellate Court is sustained the effect will be to oust the Baltimore & Ohio from its present depot and break up its whole system of entrance into Chicago. The issue of the right of way goes with the whole matter."

On the other hand B. F. Ayer, solicitor of the Illinois Central, said:

"This suit relates only to the freight ground occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio in the Illinois Central yards. The Baltimore & Ohio rented these grounds for five years from 1874, and at the end of that term they were allowed to remain five years longer. Then, they refused to vacate, claiming the right to retain possession until the Illinois Central furnished them other ground. This is a suit in forcible detainer to determine their right to remain."

An Old Suit Decided.

An important decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court in a case that has been on trial for the last six years. Nov. 7, 1883, John C. Parker was in charge of a locomotive drawing a passenger train on the Rock Island road. By the carelessness of an employé a switch at Forty-fourth street was left open, the train derailed, and Parker killed. Parker's widow sued the company for damages in the sum of $5,000. She secured a judgment. The finding was affirmed by the Appellate Court, and now by the Supreme Court.

It was claimed by the defense that the engineer was himself entirely to blame for the accident, inasmuch as he was running at the rate of sixteen miles an hour when he should not have been going at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour, as provided by an ordinance of the Town of Lake.

Justice Wilkin, who rendered the decision, uses sharp language in his criticism of the company's defense. The little difference in the rate of speed, he says, cut no figure in the cause of the accident. The open switch was the sole cause of the wreck, and that it was open and open through the negligence of an employé the company did not deny.

Complicated Commercial Litigation.

The creditors of the insolvent Wilson & Bayless Furniture company filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against the insolvents, the Atlas National Bank, Charles Noyes, Charles Halby, William S. Tillotson, and John M. Wilson, asking for a receiver for the company. It is alleged that Aug. 21, 1888, the then firm of Wilson & Bayless was insolvent and organized the corporation to which all its assets were transferred in order to defraud the creditors. Though the capital stock was nominally $60,000, it is alleged the stockholders, principal among whom was John M. Wilson, President of the company, never paid in a dollar. It is also charged that Charles Halby and Charles Noyes, to whom Wilson & Bayless owed $7,000, were cognizant of the scheme and acquiesced in it, taking stock in the new company as security for their claims. It is said that since the assignment Noyes has purchased about all the outstanding indebtedness of the company, amounting to about $30,000, and is behind as creditor for goods sold and delivered, amounting to $3,400. The bill states that Assignee M. D. Talcott, who resigned Monday, has collected $22,500, which is claimed by later creditors of the new company. These claims it is charged to be unjust, and it is asked that Assignee Moore, who is now in possession, be restrained from distributing the money among them. A note for $15,450, executed just before the change, to the Atlas National Bank is also attacked as having been made when the Wilsons knew the firm were insolvent. It is asked that the entire transfer of the firm's assets to the corporation be declared void and set aside, and that Charles Noyes, Charles Halby, and the Atlas National Bank be declared to have waived all rights to the assets and stock after the creditors have been paid. It is also asked that Halby, Tillotson, and Wilson be ordered to pay in sufficient money on their unpaid stock subscriptions to satisfy the creditors, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of all the assets.

Legal Notes.

The Appellate Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Anna F. Ward vs. Elizabeth Durham et al.

Mrs. Sarah M. Moffat is suing in Judge Shepard's court to get thirty-three and one-half feet of land at the southeast corner of South Park avenue and Fifty-fifth street, or Garfield Boulevard, from the South Park Commissioners, which refused a patent.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Fisher began proceedings against William M. Morrison and Charles Seegers, charging them with fraudulently securing control of a contract for the construction of the Wentworth plaines street worth $40,000, and asking that it be declared null and void.

Joshua F. Barnhart filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Isaac Spitz for a dissolution of the Barnhart & Spitz Manufacturing company, dealers in fine art furniture at Nos. 243 and 245 South Canal street. The court is asked to appoint a receiver to take the outstanding accounts and compelling Spitz to make a settlement.

Judge Jamieson declined to restrain a sale of the assets of the W. H. Hays Manufacturing company under judgments confessed in favor the First National Bank. Unsecured creditors attacked the judgments, and the court said he would order the bill dismissed, to turn over the assets to await the outcome of the litigation between the First National Bank and the unsecured creditors.

Constable Marsh has a $25,000 damage suit in court against Charles Holman, a West Side contractor. A few days ago Marsh went into the office of a West Randolph street liveryman to serve a writ of replevin. Holman, who was in the office at the stable, says, assaulted him. Holman was also arrested and brought before Justice Going yesterday on the charge of assault and battery and disorderly conduct, giving $500 bail to Feb. 5.

March 4, 1886, Jonathan Turner joined Humboldt Lodge, No. 153, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and ordered that in case of his death his $2,000 insurance policy be paid to William and Lucy Turner, his father and mother. Sept. 21, 1887, Turner died in Colorado of consumption. The society refused to pay the money on the ground that Turner on joining said he was in good health, whereas he was really suffering from lung disease. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are suing before Judge Anthony.

The suit commenced in the Superior Court Tuesday against Joseph Jefferson, the actor, by Charles Copeland, receiver for the firm of Benjamin & Wentworth, seems to be a somewhat mysterious affair. The suit is an action in assumpsit for $5,000, but the lawyer for the plaintiff declines to give any information about it and Mr. Jefferson disclaims all knowledge of the suit or its grounds. Willard G. Wentworth of the insolvent firm is related to Mr. Jefferson by marriage and the suit is believed to be an attempt to connect the actor with the losses incurred by the firm in their conduct of the Brevoort House about eighty years ago.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,809—Peter F. Koehler and Edward Marty vs. Michael O'Brien and Mary O'Brien. Conf. of judgt., $200. G. B. Finch, atty.

125,810—August Rombock vs. John Thurkow. Appeal.

125,811—David Rankin vs. Henry B. Perce. Conf. of judgt., $226. Milton L. Knight, atty.

125,812—Cooke & Strickland vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin. $250. L. Danzinger, atty.

125,813—Patrick Shiel vs. Somersworth Machine Co. Attchs., $163. J. V. N. Wentz, atty.

125,814—Henry Schuette vs. U. S. Brg. Co. Appeal.

125,815—Marshall W. Merriman vs. Louis Radeker.

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Is empowered by its charter to receive money in trust from Courts, Executors, Administrators, and others. Also to accept and execute trusts of all kinds and to act as receiver for estates, corporations, firms, and individuals.

Buy and sell on commission investment and other first-class securities and carry the same on satisfactory margins.

Negotiate loans, make investments, and loan money at the lowest current rate on approved collaterals.

J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.
J. V. CLARKE, JR., Ass't Cashier.

Union National Bank,

Bond Department,
207 La Salle-st.

Local Bonds and other investments.
Securities bought and sold.

5% MONEY to LOAN.

Building Loans 6% Net
On best residence or flat property.
No committees. No delay. Money in bank.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st

$10,000.00 INVESTMENT

WITH A 20% NET GUARANTEE

In a highly profitable manufacturing business now well established. Prefer party that does not wish to take an active interest. The business will bear the closest scrutiny. Best of references given. Increase of business calls for more funds. Call for 3 days only, from 11 a. m. to 12 m. or from 3 to 4 p. m. at Suite 44, No. 130 Dearborn-st.
ARTHUR FISHBACK.

INVESTMENT.

If taken THIS WEEK $4,750 will buy my equity in the NEW and BEST BUILT, HARDWOOD FINISH, 2-STORY and CONCRETE BASEMENT FLAT in this city, located on West Side, between Van Buren and Madison-sts. Is now rented to excellent tenants, AND IS PAYING 1-% NET ON INVESTMENT. Address M 177, Tribune office

Money to Loan

At Five and Six Per Cent.
THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE.

A limited amount of a sure dividend paying stock. Address L 46, Tribune office.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, January 18th, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be properly come will be held at the office of the Company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, February 12th, 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business on February 10th, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.
RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

A RARE CHANCE.

Will sell a piece of business property which pays 6 per cent net on $60,000 for $35,000 if can sell at once. Title guaranteed. L 116, Tribune office.

TO LEND.

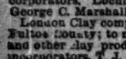
Fund of $60,000, in one amount, at low rate.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. corner La Salle and Madison.
E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager.

FOR RENT.

The Stores 668, 670, 672, 674, and 738½, and two Flats on South Halsted-st.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR RENT.

The House 71 Pine Street.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The Brighton Park Building and Loan Association; location, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Dennis C. Shine, John Larney, and M. K. Smith.

Marshall-Ross company; location, Chicago; to manufacture linzine; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, Lochlan Shaw, Lewis Ross, and George J. Marshall.

London Clay company; location, London Mills, Fulton County; to manufacture brick, drain tile, and other clay products; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, T. J. Routh, C. E. Routh, and B. D. Routh.

M. E. Taylor company; location, Chicago; to manufacture and deal in hats, bonnets, and millinery goods; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Albert A. Adams, Charles McCarthy, and Charles J. Riley.

Mutual Supply company; location, Chicago; to deal in jewelry; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, George P. Fritze, T. R. Levers, and Richard B. Twiss.

Fairmount Coal-Mining company; location, Fairmount; to mine and sell coal; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, Charles D. Durham, Victor P. Whidams, Will Beckwith, and Amos S. Williams.

Western Gas and Fuel company; location, East St. Louis; to construct plants for the manufacture of gas for illuminating and fuel purposes; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Henry O'Hara, Joseph W. Sheppard, and Henry D. Sexton.

Chicago Drift Gravel Mining company; location, Chicago; to prospect for gold and other metals in the State of California; capital stock, $175,000; incorporators, William A. Johnson, Benjamin R. Maydwell, and Sidney T. Collins.

Central Bund der Deutsch Roemish Katholischen Jungligns Vereins; location, Chicago; for religious purposes; incorporators, Mathias N. Simon, John A. Schmidt, and A. E. Hagemann.

A Fair Compromise.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The sensible way to treat silver would be to coin all the silver dollars that the people consent to use as actual current money and no more. But as there appears to be no prospect of the adoption of such a measure the Windom bill is a fair compromise between the "friends of silver" and the friends of an honest currency.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.
New York	$135,917,185	$120,914,161
Boston	15,601,375	15,098,756
Chicago	10,000,000	11,188,000
Philadelphia	11,968,819	13,516,191
St. Louis	3,486,065	3,408,591
Baltimore	2,901,021	2,900,320
New Orleans	2,288,316	2,873,172

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 1c premium to par; St. Louis, 40c premium.

There has yet been no shading of the 6 per cent rate for call money in the local market, but considerable sums were loaned yesterday at that rate and not a great amount was placed at a higher rate. The quoted rates for time favors are still 6@7 per cent. The demand for funds is fairly active, but the supply is still more than ample to meet those demands. Some of the banks report a considerable increase in deposits, but it is thought to be due to temporary local conditions. No significant increase of bank surplus is expected for two or three weeks yet. Money in the open market has not shaded the 6 per cent rate, but there is a good demand for commercial paper on a 6 per cent basis and a limited supply. Country banks are active customers for paper. New York exchange advanced to par, and some sales were made at 25c premium. Sterling was strong at 483 for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight drafts. Some banks in the afternoon quoted an advance of ⅛c on those rates. It was argued by bankers expecting higher sterling rates that undoubtedly considerable foreign holdings of American railway stocks would come on the market because of the final disruption of the Inter-State Commerce Association and a consequent movement of funds.

Sales on the Stock Exchange showed considerable activity. The total was 339,500 bonds and 2,377 shares of stocks. West Chicago street railway led with 793 shares and the tone was strong. It is the general opinion that the difficulties about the down-town loop of the West Side cable will soon be adjusted and the loop be made on State street. This impression is adding strength to the stock. Chicago Gas-Light and Power stock advanced to 83, the highest point yet reached. Its friends are predicting par for it. There were no sales of Gas Trust, but the bid and ask price went off a fraction from the advance of yesterday to 47⅜ bid and 47⅝ asked. A membership in the Stock Exchange was sold yesterday at $420. The price has advanced lately from $350. The highest a seat has ever brought is $450.

The sales on the Stock Exchange were:

$3,200	Chi. City Ry. 4½s	101@101¼	
$300	Chi. Board of Trade 5s	101½	
$5,000	Grand Ave. Hotel 5s	98½	
$10,000	Chi. Gaslight & Coke 6s	93⅜	
$11,000	W. Chi. R. R. 5s	99⅛	
$5,000	Western Stone Co. 5s	99¼	
$1,000	Consumers' Gas 5s	89	
$4,000	Consumers' Gas 5s, b. 30	89⅛	
733	shares W. Chi. St. Ry.	83½@ 83⅞	
260	shares Cal. Iron & Steel	49½@ 49⅝	
10	shares Chi. Edison Co., b. 60	106½	
434	shares Ill. Steel Co.	89¼@ 90⅛	
120	shares N. Chi. St. Ry.	116⅝@117	
110	shares Chi. Arc L. & P. Co.	84 @ 85	
310	shares Chi. Cl. & Ch. Co.	48 @ 49¾	
150	shares Diamond Match	140	

Chicago is not showing much interest in the New York stock market, though Chicago news was one of the most important features of that market yesterday. The fate of the Inter-State Commerce Association was a theme on both sides of the bulls and they commenced early to deny that there was a disruption, and then that it meant any lower rates for traffic. The professional traders thought the time had come for a natural reaction even on an advancing market, and the heavy tone of the market was generally expected.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The stock market was somewhat irregular this morning. Under ordinary conditions after yesterday's market there would have been a general advance. Today the news of the withdrawal of the Union Pacific and Northwestern from the Inter-State Railway Association operated to check the normal upward movement. It did not, however, operate at once. Louisville & Nashville again led an advance, gaining 1 full point, after a brief reaction from yesterday's prices. The rest of the market, however, tended generally to reaction. Certain of the Granger stocks were weakest, Rock Island falling ⅝; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ⅜; and Northwestern, ¼. Missouri Pacific declined ⅞ and Atchison 1 point. The trusts were weak. Sugar trusts falling 4¾ points and Chicago Gas 1 point. The shares were dull but moderately firm: Union Pacific and Northwestern well held.

There was no feature in the early afternoon market beyond a slight reaction in Louisville & Nashville from the highest price. Generally the market was slightly heavy.

The later afternoon market was more quiet and with greater heaviness. The realizing in Missouri Pacific was large and affected the general market. There was also considerable taking of profits by the traders in Louisville & Nashville. Richmond Terminal continued to be advanced by its bull clique, but the general market was heavy.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2¾ to 3 per cent; last loan, 2¾; closed offered at 2¾. Prime mercantile paper 4@6%. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 483¼ for sixty-day bills and 487¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 367,348 shares, including Atchison, 5,857; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 15,700; Erie, 10,250; Louisville & Nashville, 18,561; Missouri Pacific, 25,300; Northwestern, 3,810; Oregon Transcontinental, 8,863; Reading, 20,000; Richmond & West Point, 24,719; St. Paul, 35,894; Texas Pacific, 4,100; Union Pacific, 30,420; Western Union, 4,300.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 29	Closing Jan. 28
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,400	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Atchison	5,711	33¾	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	33⅜
C., B. & Q.	4,500	108	108⅝	107¾	108¼	107¾
Canada Southern	1,510	55½	55	54½	54¾	54¾
Canadian Pacific	240	75	75	75	75	75½
Central Pacific	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
Ches. & Ohio	600	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Do 1st pfd	2,055	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅜	65⅞
Do 2d pfd	1,300	45¾	45	45	45	44⅞
Chi. Gas Trust	9,400	83	83	82	82¾	82¾
Col. Coal & I.	6,050	49⅜	49¾	48¾	49	49¾
C. & E. Ill.	2,300	80	81¾	80¾	81¼	80
Do pfd	945	94	94	94	94	
Chi. Gas Trust	5,570	48	47	46	47	46
C., C. & St. L.	2,775	73⅝	73	72¾	73	72¾
Do pfd	300	95	95	95	95	
D., L. & W.	13,300	130¾	131¾	130	131	130¾
Del. & Hud.	900	151	151½	151	151½	150¾
D., S. S. & Ft. W.	1,300	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	36¼
Erie	1,550	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
Do pfd	300	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	64¾
Do secondis	1,000	105¾	105¾	105	105	103¾
E. T. & Ga. 5s	810	92	92	92	92	92
G., R. W. & St. P.	400	6	6	5	6	
Hocking Valley	1,100	23¾	24	23¾	24	23¾
Iowa Central	1,510	13½	13¾	11½	13¾	13½
K. & T.	1,010	10	10	9¾	9¾	10⅛
Lake Shore	1,150	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝
Louis. & Nash.	49,050	91¾	93¾	91¾	93¾	92¾
L. E. & W.	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Do pfd	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Lead Trust	13,600	22	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
Missouri Pacific	26,650	76	74¾	74¾	74¾	75¾
Michigan Central	600	93	93	93	93	93⅛
Manhattan	400	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	103¾
Mobile & Ohio	500	17	17	17	17	17
Northwestern	5,310	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾	112
New England	18,700	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
Northern Pacific	1,600	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	2,817	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Nor. & W.	100	19	19	19	19	19
N. Y. Central	1,100	102¾	103	102¾	103	102¾
Nash. & Chat.	400	107	107	107	107	107¼
N. Y., S. & W.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	100	20	20	20	20	21½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	300	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	
O. S. L.	900	32¾	34¾	32¾	34¾	
Or'g'n Imp't'v't.	300	48	47	47	47	48
O. Trans.	8,200	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	28¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	300	101	101½	101	101½	101½
Ont. & W.	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ohio & Miss.	2,000	27¾	28	27¾	28	27¾
Omaha common	600	34	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	2,100	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Pullman	100	192	192	192	192	192
Peoria, D. & E.	600	21	21	21	21	21¼
Reading	22,670	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36¾	36¼
Rich. Term.	14,710	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd.	710	70	70	70	70	70
Rock Island	6,540	97⅞	98	96	97⅝	97⅝
Southern Pacific	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. Paul	60,395	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	98¾
Do pfd	341	116¾	116	116	116	116
St. P. & D.	600	37	37	37	37	
Do pfd	200	98	98	98	98	
St. P., M. & M.	1,070	113	113¾	113	113¾	113¾
St. P., M. & O.	100	17	17	17	17	17
Sugar Trust	36,051	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	68¾
Texas Pacific	4,560	22	22¾	21¾	22¾	22¾
Term. Coal	2,600	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
Union Pacific	30,597	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
U. S. A. & N. M.	2,600	80	80	80	80	80
W. & L. E. pfd	1,000	93	93	93	93	93
Wabash	700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	14
Do pfd	1,375	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Western Union	4,300	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¾	87¾
Wis. Cent	1,705	34	36¾	34	36¾	36¾
Whisky Trust	100	41	41	41	40¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	128
American	115	United States	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	123½	U. S. 4½s reg	104½
U. S. 4s coup	123½	U. S. 4½s coup	104½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

$3,000	Tenn sett 3s	74@74¼	
1000	B&O 1s-ParkesB	121	
1000	NCar Cs—Rr Co	105½	
1000	Tenn Sett 6s	74½	
10000	A&P stpd 6s	71¾	
2000	BCR&N 1s Col 5s	93	
1000	C S 2d	90½	
1000	CNJ gm 6s	111½	
27000	Chi Incomes	101@101¾	
1000	CB&Q—NebEx 4s	96½	
2000	CGI&CCol 1st	80½	
3000	CP&SL 5s	93½	
3000	CRI&P 5s cp	100½	
4000	CH&T 4s	78@78¼	
2000	D&RGImps	83½	
1000	Erie 1st ex int	103¾	
4000	FtW&Dist	105¾	
9000	GH&SA 1st—W D	103¾	
1000	GB&W & St P Inc	8	
1000	Han & St Jos 2d inc	15	
1000	H&TCen—W Dirs	105¾	
4000	Kan P 1st cn	113¾	
6000	LacledeGas1st	108	
10000	L & N unified	102½	
2000	MexNat 1st	71½	
1000	M, K & T 1st	85	
2000	M&StL 1st	93	
9000	Mo K & T Gen 4s	75¾	
5000	M & P Gen 5s	107¾@108	
4000	M&T gn 5s	97	
7000	M&T 1st 7s	114	
7000	M & T 2d 7s	107½	
5000	M&StP gnmis—SerA	90¾	
4000	M K&T gn 5s	74¾	
7000	M K&T 1st tr rcts	73¾@74	
23000	M&ST 2d rights	3	
1000	N Y C 5s	106	
1000	N Y L E & W 1st cn	109¾	
1000	N Y, P & N 1st cn	109¾	
1000	N Y, L E & W 2d inc	50	
4000	N & W Pocah con 4s	85¾	
1000	N Pac 1st cn	112¾	
17000	L & N col trs	102½@102¾	
1000	L&N—NOR&M 1st	107	
4000	L&N—NOR&M 2d	108	
1000	L&N—P&A 1st	110	
5000	L&N trst bd 6s	103¾	
1000	L&StL 1st	104¾	
1000	MetS 1st	112½@113¾	
6000	Mid of N J 1st	116	
2000	M L&S&W 1st	102¾	
1000	M L S & W cons	90	
1000	MLS&W Ex 5s	104@106	
1000	MASP1-CarPW 4s	97½	
1000	M & St P 1s 1st	127¾	
3000	M K&T gn 4s	74¾	
5000	M K&T prefcrts	51	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107	
1000	M K&T cnfs	73@73¼	

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

1000	NCar cn 6s	99¾	
11000	NCar Cs—Rr Co	105¾	
1000	Tenn Sett 6s	74½	
10000	A&P stpd 6s	71¾	
1000	BCR&N 1s Col 5s	93	
1000	C S 2d	90½	
1000	CNJ gm 6s	111½	
27000	Chi Incomes	101@101¾	
1000	CB&Q—NebEx 4s	96½	
2000	CGI&CCol 1st	80½	
3000	CP&SL 5s	93½	
3000	CRI&P 5s cp	100½	
4000	CH&T 4s	78@78¼	
2000	D&RGImps	83½	
1000	Erie 1st ex int	103¾	
4000	FtW&Dist	105¾	
9000	GH&SA 1st—W D	103¾	
1000	GB&W & St P Inc	8	
1000	Han & St Jos 2d inc	15	
1000	H&TCen—W Dirs	105¾	
4000	Kan P 1st cn	113¾	
6000	LacledeGas1st	108	
10000	L & N unified	102½	
2000	MexNat 1st	71½	
1000	M, K & T 1st	85	
2000	M&StL 1st	93	
9000	Mo K & T Gen 4s	75¾	
5000	M & P Gen 5s	107¾@108	
4000	M&T gn 5s	97	
7000	M&T 1st 7s	114	
7000	M&T 2d 7s	107½	
5000	M&StP gnmis—SerA	90¾	
4000	M K&T gn 5s	74¾	
7000	M K&T prefcrts	51	
23000	M&ST 2d rights	3	
1000	N Y C 5s	106	
1000	N Y L E & W 1st cn	109¾	
1000	N Y, P & N 1st cn	109¾	
1000	N Y, L E & W 2d inc	50	
4000	N & W Pocah con 4s	85¾	
1000	N Pac 1st cn	112¾	
17000	L & N col trs	102½@102¾	
1000	L&N—NOR&M 1st	107	
4000	L&N—NOR&M 2d	108	
1000	L&N—P&A 1st	110	
5000	L&N trst bd 6s	103¾	
1000	L&StL 1st	104¾	
1000	MetS 1st	112½@113¾	
6000	Mid of N J 1st	116	
2000	M L&S&W 1st	102¾	
1000	M L S & W cons	90	
1000	MLS&W Ex 5s	104@106	
1000	MASP1-CarPW 4s	97½	
1000	M & St P 1s 1st	127¾	
3000	M K&T gn 4s	74¾	
5000	M K&T prefcrts	51	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107	
1000	M K&T cnfs	73@73¼	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

25000	US 4s reg	124	
13000	NOs & spl tax trst	97	
2000	C Accessories	107¾	
5000	C&O 1st—Series A	113½	
25000	C R&I—Pecl Rts	30¾	
6000	CB& Qdebs	104¾	
10000	CH V 2d 7s	76½	
5000	D&RGImps	83½	
5000	D & R G Impt	83½	
1000	E B W & S P 1st	19	
2000	Is Cent 1st	97	
4000	L&Nel trst	103	
15000	Mex Nat 1st	113¾	
11000	M L S & W Extn 5s	104@106	
1000	M & T 1st 7s	114	
2000	M & T 2d 7s	107½	
1000	M & S P & S S M 1st	120	
9000	M & S P & S S M 1st cn	127¾@128¼	
5000	M & S P Gnmis—SerA	90¾	
4000	M K & T gn 5s	74¾	
7000	M K & T trst 6s	73¾@74	
5000	M & St L 1st gn	97	
2000	M & T 1st 7s	114	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107½	
5000	M & St P 1st cons 7s	127¾	
4000	M K & T gn 4s	74¾	
5000	M K & T prefcrts	51	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107	
1000	M K & T cnfs	73@73¼	
1000	N Cur 6s	99¾	
11000	N Car Cs—Rr Co	105¾	
1000	Tenn Sett 6s	74½	
10000	A&P stpd 6s	71¾	
1000	BCR&N 1s Col 5s	93	
1000	C S 2d	90½	
15000	C&AQ deb 5s	104¾	
1000	C&AM 1st	104¾	
2000	E T con g 5s	104¾	
4000	FtW&D 1st	105@105½	
4000	G H & S A 2d trst 7s	103½	
4000	I & G N con 6s trst	75¾	
10000	I & G N 1st	75¾	
17000	L & N col trs	102½@102¾	
1000	L&N—NOR&M 1st	107	
4000	L&N—NOR&M 2d	108	
1000	L&N—P&A 1st	110	
5000	L&N trst bd 6s	103¾	
1000	L&StL 1st	104¾	
1000	MetS 1st	112½@113¾	
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2000	M L&S&W 1st	102¾	
1000	M L S & W cons	90	
1000	MLS&W Ex 5s	104@106	
1000	MASP1-CarPW 4s	97½	
1000	M & St P 1s 1st	127¾	
3000	M K&T gn 4s	74¾	
5000	M K&T prefcrts	51	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107	
1000	M K&T cnfs	73@73¼	
1000	NCar cn 6s	99¾	
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1000	BCR&N 1s Col 5s	93	
1000	C S 2d	90½	
15000	C&AQ deb 5s	104¾	
1000	C&AM 1st	104¾	
2000	E T con g 5s	104¾	
4000	FtW&D 1st	105@105½	
4000	G H & S A 2d trst 7s	103½	
4000	I & G N con 6s trst	75¾	
10000	I & G N 1st	75¾	
17000	L & N col trs	102½@102¾	
1000	L&N—NOR&M 1st	107	
4000	L&N—NOR&M 2d	108	
1000	L&N—P&A 1st	110	
5000	L&N trst bd 6s	103¾	
1000	L&StL 1st	104¾	
1000	MetS 1st	112½@113¾	
6000	Mid of N J 1st	116	
2000	M L&S&W 1st	102¾	
1000	M L S & W cons	90	
1000	MLS&W Ex 5s	104@106	
1000	MASP1-CarPW 4s	97½	
1000	M & St P 1s 1st	127¾	
3000	M K&T gn 4s	74¾	
5000	M K&T prefcrts	51	
1000	M & T 2d 7s	107	
1000	M K&T cnfs	73@73¼	

3 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000	O&L 5s	116	
2000	PenCo 4s cp	100½@104	
2000	P&R 2d 5s	81	
2000	P&R gn 5s	89¾@97	
1000	P & W 1st	81	
1000	R & O 5s	104	
3000	R & W P T 5s	104	
1000	R & W P T 1st 5s	104½	
2000	StoI W 1st	72¾@73¾	
7000	R W & O con 1st	110¾@111	
3000	St L & O 1st	108¾	
1000	St L & S F 2d cl A	107	
2000	St L A I M—Ark Bl	97¾	
2000	St L A I M 2d	70	
2000	St L & S F 2d—Cl B	112¾	
12000	St L & S F gn cs	89	
1000	St L & S F 4s	70	
1000	SoP of C 1st cn 5s	101¾	
18000	T C & R—TenDiv	106	
1000	Tex Pac 1st 5s	89½	
6000	T P 1st 5s	89	
2000	T P Con 2d inc	45@45¾	
1000	T S & K C 5s	93½	
1000	Wab & D—SerB	52¾	
3000	W S 4d 5s	105	
1000	W S 1st gd ser	104½	
1000	W Cent 1st	96¾	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,430	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Bell Telephone	7	214	214	214	214
C., B. & Q.	1,200	108	108	107¾	107¾
Flint & Pere Mc. Co.	25	14	14	14	14
Ill. Steel	50	90	90	90	90
Pullman	10	192½	192½	192½	192½
Sugar Trust	14,000	68	68¾	67¾	68¾
Thompson & Hous.	200	54½	56	54½	56
Do pfd	15	99½	99½	99½	99½
Union Pacific	1,700	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾

Bond sales and quotations:

$600	B F 2s	40	
1000	Wis Cent inc	65	
2000	Rutland 1s	102	
7000	Atch 4s	87½@87¾	
6000	Do inc	55½@56	

Money at clearing-house, 2½@3 per cent; call loans, 4@5 per cent; sixty days, 6@6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 55½@55¾; Reading, 19⅞-16@20; Lehigh Valley, 55¼@55½; Reading general 4s, 87½@87¾; Reading first preferred, 80½@71½; Reading second preferred, 52¾@53¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Consols closed at 97 7-16 for both money and the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¾; Canadian Pacific, 79½; Erie, 28¾; Erie seconds, 104¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; Mexican ordinary, 22¾; Mexican commonwealth, $3.00; New York Central, 103¾; Pennsylvania, 56¾; Reading, 20; Mexican Central, new 4s, 73¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £25,000. Bar silver, 44¾d.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Three per cent rentes, 86f 5c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.10; Amador, $1.60; Aspen, $7.00; Caledonia, $1.25; Crown Point, $1.35; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.50; Commonwealth, $3.00; Comstock t. bd., $10.75; Comstock t. sep., $20.00; Deadwood, $1.80; El Cristo, $1.75; Horn Silver, $2.40; Ontario, $37.50; Sutter Creek, $2.10.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were scarcely worthy of the term yesterday, so far as the speculative part of the business was concerned. The pits were slow. New York did a little buying of wheat on the strength of the news from California, but outside of that the business was hardly anything else than a local scalp, the assembled commission men trying each to gain a profit of "a sixteenth" on the turn of the market. The weather was fine and warm for the season, and news came that roads in many parts of the West are again breaking up, rendering it difficult to move produce from the farm to the country depot. There was a little flurry in oats early and in wheat later. That was about all.

It is thought probable that the statement made at the opening of next month will show the stocks of lard and ribs to be more than twice as large as those of a year ago, and that pork will show a respectable increase. But it is remarked as worthy of notice that stocks at the close of last January were light all round, as the packing of last winter was less than that of either of several preceding seasons. It is believed that stocks are now large in proportion to the activity of stuff turned out in the last three months.

"Buy 100,000 if you think best" was the kind of order that seemed to take the floor on Change yesterday. One commission man remarked that if he knew which way the market was going he would be willing to trade for himself and let the business of other people alone. He said he never acts on that kind of an order, and thinks those who do so are foolishly taking great risks, since they are sure to be found fault with in case the deal goes against the customer.

Bigelow, Dunham, and others received several advices from the Pacific coast, some of which were from prominent men in the grain trade there who have in other years been uniformly optimistic in their views as to the probable size of the wheat crop. Their advices now all lean the other way, and differ among themselves only in the depth of the gloom in their messages. Some say there cannot be more than half a crop this year; others that vast areas of land are under two to ten feet of water, and it was still raining yesterday. The wheat has simply been drowned out, and will have to be reseeded or given up in despair, the latter promising to be the case with large areas which could not be seeded again in time for reasonable prospect of a crop.

New York reports the taking of 84,000 bu corn for export and New Orleans the shipment of 51,000 bu corn for Hamburg. No wheat movement is noted, but there were rumors of some wheat being taken in New York for export in spite of the allegation that prices there were 1@1½c too high to permit the transaction of such business.

The stock of wheat at Versailles at the opening of the year was only 1,034,000 bu, against 3,509,000 twelve months previously.

It is stated that the share of India in the